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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 217 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA † ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,397
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR ..	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA † ..	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA † ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA ..	9,097

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10th November	MALDA ..	8,660
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December .	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..		
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.	
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		
2nd November .	KASHGAR ..		
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..		
15th December .	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.	
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
15th Sept. ..	BAMORA	P. Gulf via Karach
15th ,, ..	VARELA	Busrah via Karachi
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Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep. .	16 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru ..	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov.

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Mandvi, Bombay No. 9. M4774

CALENDER MACHINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for one second-hand BELT-DRIVEN CALENDER MACHINE of Messrs. J. H. Ralley & Co., having 5 BOWLS AND 72 IN. WIDTH. The Machine can be seen on applying to the MANAGER OF HINDOOSTAN MILL, situated at Jacob Circle, and offers will be received by Messrs. THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO., No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 14310

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA

WILL BE RE-OPENED as usual on and from the 1st of October, 1922. Application Forms for admission can be had from the undersigned.

B. G. PADHYE.
Joint Hon. Secretary.
C/o Sir Bhalchandra Krishna,
Girgaon, Bombay.
13-9-22.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF ASOKA STORES.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Asoka Stores are requested to be present at any cost, in the general meeting of the Shareholders called by the Directors at the Asoka Stores Office, Chartered Bank Building at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 14th instant and give their vote against the resolution.

Shareholders Committee.
Committee's Office,
11 Hummum Strtet, Fort, Bombay.
G 14304

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Khordadsal), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th September, 1911. C14273

NOTICE.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Mills Nos. 277 and 278 belonging to Macherla Ramanna, have been LOST and his son Macherla Ramanna Sivachidambariah is applying to the Mills for duplicates. Any one wrongfully dealing in these shares will be dealt with according to law.

MACHERLA RAMANNA SIVACHIDAMBARIAH.
C R4863

NOTICE.

POWER given by HAJI ALI MOHAMED SHIRAZI to MIRZA MAHMUD SHIRAZI in 1920, has been CANCELLED, and the only valid power is the one now given to HAJI FARAJ AGA SHIRAZI. R4855

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

RE. PRE-PAYMENT OF FREIGHT ON PUBLIC COAL BOOKED FROM STATIONS ON THIS RAILWAY.

AS previously notified pre-payment of freight on public coal booked from stations on this Railway, will be compulsory from 1st October, 1922. Firms dealing in coal in large quantities should correspond with the undersigned in regard to the pre-payment of freight being arranged either by credit notes or cheques instead of in cash.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 4th September, 1922. C14243

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for providing paved foothpath with Shahabad stone slabs 3" thick on the south side of Frere Bridge will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday the 21st day of September 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
TA C14315

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that the Power of Attorney given by our client Mr. CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ to one Mr. NAGINDAS VITHALDAS VAKIL, on or about the 16th day of March, 1922, has been REVOKED by our said client as and from this date and the said Nagindas Vithaldas Vakil is no longer our client's constituted attorney. Any one therefore dealing with him as our client's constituted attorney will do so at his own risk as to costs and peril and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1922.

Yours truly,
DASTUR AND CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj.
C14313

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of NANDVANA BHAVANJI VELJI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RAMBHABAI, widow of the said deceased Nandvana Bhavanji Velji .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14314

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Genl. Man. (Bombay Circuit) James McGrath.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit, Ltd. presents

ROBERT COURTNEIDGE
AND
W. E. HOLLOWAY'S LONDON CO.
in the Latest London Dramatic Successes

To-day Thurs. 14th Sept. at 9-30 prompt
red Permain, Leslie Graham and Cherry Hardy in
"AMBROSE APPLEJOHN'S ADVENTURE"
The Comedy Breaking All Records at the Criterion, London.

FRI. 15th Sept. at 9-30 prompt
W. E. HOLLOWAY
IN
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
the beautiful historical play by John Drinkwater.

SAT. 16 Sept. at 9-30 prompt
CLAUDE ALLISTER, CHERRY HARDY and LESLIE GRAHAM in Sir GERALD Du MAURIER'S GREAT SUCCESS
"BULL-DOG DRUMMOND"
From Wyndham's Theatre, London.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Booking at ROSE & Co., Ld. up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMING! SEPT. 20TH.
THE AMAZING SUPER PICTURE.
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
featuring
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
and
Thousands of men and women, bare-back riders; Amazons, Barbaric dancers, Pagan beauties; thousands of horses, lions, tigers, chimpanzees and bears.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
CONTINUOUS EPISODES OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
FIRST INSTALMENT TO-DAY
WITH SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MART PICKFORD
IN
"DADDY LONG LEGS"

ONCE AGAIN.

By the request of our numerous patrons, we are presenting again Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.'s Super production.

Ahiravan-Mahiravan Vadh.

An episode from the epic Ramayan, depicting Aryan life in ancient days; and recalling to our mind the heroism, courage and strength of the Aryan race of that time
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
4 SHOWS DAILY.
Holidays Extra Show 3-30.
NEXT WEEK
PITRODHAR
OR
THE REDEEMER
A New Brilliant, Production of THE STAR FILMS, Ltd.

Here's a NOVELTY for You?
(Late "Star" Cinema)
Re-Opening under entirely New Proprietorship and Expert management of the "Imperial" proprietors in the name of
THE NOVELTY! CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
A Special Select Picture for the opening week
"THE CARNIVAL CHILD"
"THE CARNIVAL CHILD"
A "PATHE" Superb Comedy drama together with
"P'THE" GAZETTE and a "SNUB POLARD" Comedy.
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Saturday Sunday & Bank Holidays, Extra Matinee 2-30
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 2, 1, As. 12, 8, 6, 3

SPECIAL
SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT
for Ladies, Children & Family in Balcony
Reserved Seats at specially reduced Concession Rates As. 12 only.

!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!
OWING TO THE DEMAND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
AN EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
A REEL OF CHARMING DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
A PARSI SOCIAL SKIT
featuring
The late Miss Gohur and Master Mohun, Mr. Chhapgar and Mr. Daliba Sarkari.
"BOODHA BOOBUKH"
Written by the well-known Gujrati Writer, Mr. GULFAM.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
A Superb Robertson-Cole Million-Dollar Superb-Production.
KISMET
A magnificent Oriental Drama of the glories and beauties of Baghdad—featuring the greatest actor of America
OTIS SKINNER
The Opening First five parts are screened this week—the remaining four parts will be screened next week.
KISMET
The interesting story of Haji, the beggar of Baghdad a thousand years ago and his terrible revenge on his persecutors.
The Programme includes a Billie Rhode's Comedy.
To-night:—5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30; p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!
In aid of
THE MAHARASHTRA FREE LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION.
Under public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE," BOMBAY.
Friday 15th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN
Saturday 16th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 17th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Friday the 15th, September, 1922
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE
SHAKUNTAL
(at 3 p.m.)
Saturday the 16th, September, 1922
MUKANAYAK
(at 8-30 p.m.)
Sunday the 17th, September, 1922
SWAYAMVAR
(at 3 p.m

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

The sale of Lady Hardinge Road property which was advertised to take place on Thursday, the 14th instant is postponed till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY AT NANDED.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1922, at 4 p.m (S. T.) at the auction room of Messrs. Bennett and Co., the Ginning and Pressing Factory and land hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRST:—All that the Ginning and Pressing Factory at Nanded in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions which contains one full press and a finisher and 52 Platt Bros., Gins with 2 engines and boilers one compound, condensing engine and one H. L. pressure pump engine with complete electric installation and a masonry built Tank and other such tanks and a work shop with a manager's Bunglow and Engineer's Quarters and 3 chawls with the piece of land containing by admeasurement, 13 acres or thereabouts and bearing No. and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the NORTH partly by the Curimbhai Ginning Factory and partly by the Cotton market on or towards the SOUTH partly by the local Police Station and partly by the property of Pilaji Patil on or towards the EAST by the Public Road and on or towards the WEST by the local Police Quarters.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate in the City of Nanded in the Nanded Talooka. in the territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, containing by admeasurement 1 acre or thereabouts and bearing No. and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the office of the local Public Work Department, on or towards the WEST by the public Road on or towards the NORTH by the property of the N. J. Gamadia Ginning and Pressing Factory and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Ramnarayen Rampartab.

For further particulars and conditions for sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Company, Attorneys for the owners in their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of the properties situate at Santa Cruz and at Elphinstone Road, near Dadar, advertised for SUNDAY, the 17th and MONDAY, the 18th instant, will be held on SUNDAY, the 24th and MONDAY, the 25th instant respectively.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of February, 1922, and made between Laximichand Vasta of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor Laximichand Vasta, Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction the property hereunder mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (105 2/9) one hundred and five square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1880, New No. 9014, Old Survey No. 1/241, and New Survey No. 4935 with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7596, Street Nos. 97-99 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Kumbharwada Street on or towards the North by the property of Premjee Heerji and on or towards the South by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., attorneys for the Mortgage at their office in Nos. 12/16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 85, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 19th September, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Glassware, Printing matter, Earthenware, Iron plates, Sugar samples, Machinery parts, Steel hoops, 215 Bricks, Sample oil, Motor parts, Stoves, G. Tubes, Cycle parts, Cassia, Disinfectant, Whiting Clothing, Watch chains, Printing form, Tiles, A. R. M. parts, Cement, C. I. pips: Bly. materials, Sugar, Ties, Steel tubes, Crucibles, Tallow, Toys, 198 Crates, 3 Packages Varnish, Electric Block, Porcelainware, Tinplates, Bolts and Nuts, Joists steel, Slate pens, Cloves, Books, Fish plate, Flat bars, Personal effects, Barrels oil, Labels, Rubber tyres, Medicine Gum, Flanges.

70 packages Hair Dye.
150 bundles Wooden Plants.
196 Casks I. Sulphur.
[illegible] packages Glass bangles.
[illegible] bales American Cotton.

[illegible]e lot of gravel Lying at Mahim Bunder [illegible] heaps Bricks lying at Apollo Reclamation and loose lot of sand lying at Sassoon may be inspected by the intending purchas before sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

[illegible]bay, 14th Sept., 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 12th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	50
,, ,, Import	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURES PRICES:—

Newyork Tone:—

Advanced on Bullish Govarnment Ginners report.

[illegible] Spot	13 61
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 15
New York, 11 a.m. .. .. Oct. ..	21 5
As shown in Liverpool as .. Jan. ..	21 45
closing time) .. .. Mar. ..	21 84
New Orleans 12 a.m. .. .. Oct. ..	21 01
.. .. .. Jan. ..	21 22

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

London, Sept, 12th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	16 40—45
[illegible]	16 60—65
Nov	16 6—00
[illegible]	16 70—05
[illegible]	16 75—05
[illegible]	16 65—05
[illegible]	17 00—05
April	17 10—05
[illegible]	17 25—05

Manchester Market. Fair cloth inquiry. Yarns irregular miscellaneous business.

CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	12 51—04
Oct.	12 34—05
Nov.	12 25—05
Dec.	12 20—05
Jan.	12 18—05
Feb.	12 12—06
Mar.	12 11—06
April	12 07—06
May	12 03—06
June	11 93—06
July	11 92—06
August	11 86—06

Tone:—Steady

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
September	12 43—13
Oct.	12 22—16
November	..
December	12 12—13
January	12 05—10
February	..
March	12 03—14
April	..
May	11 93—14
June	..
July	11 85—13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept, 12th:

U. S. Benga:	8 00
,, ,, Fully Good	8 40
,, ,, Fine	8 80
,, ,, No. 1 Comra Good ..	9 95
,, ,, Fully Good ..	10 35
,, ,, Fine ..	10 75

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 4221.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, cottage piano, hall marked silver toilet and manicure set, plateware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 17th September, 1922, at East Villa Kitridge Road, Colaba, 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterneld sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used cottage piano English hall marked silver toilet and manicure set, English steel cash box, fancy writing tables and resolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. H. Kennedy, Esqr., Asst. Secretary to the Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

Property of another gentleman:—

1 English canoe shaped victoria and bay waler with new harness, complete turn out.

1 Clement Bayard Motor Car 10-15 H.-P., 4 Cylinder, 7 Seater, Landolet Body in running order.

SALE AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, crockery, glassware, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 17th September, 1922, at Soab Bungalow, opposite Jain Temple, Walkeshwar Road, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, writing tables, English steel cash box, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1922.

G. O. Broach Good 10 80
,, ,, Fully Good 11 20
,, ,, Fine 11 60
U. S. Salads Good 7 90
,, ,, Fully Good 8 30
,, ,, Fine 8 70

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Sept. 9th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	22,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York Oct. ..	21 43—19
,, ,, ,, Dec. ..	21 69—26
,, ,, ,, Jan. ..	21 55—30
,, ,, ,, Mar. ..	21 88—30
Spot Cotton, at New York ..	21 70—30
,, ,, at New Orleans ..	21 13—25
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	20 94—32
,, at New Orleans Jan. ..	21 13—30
Mid Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	10 3/8
Second Hills	..
Liver Commercial U. S. inland ..	99 1 4
Do. Average	69 3 4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET,

Liverpool, Sept. 12th.

Futures Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct. ..	21 73+39
	Jan. ..	21 95+20
	Mar. ..	21 86+31
	May ..	21 99+30

New York, Sept. 12th

Futures at New York ..	Oct. ..	12 34— 5
	Dec ..	12 15— 5
	Jan ..	12 11— 6
	Mar ..	12 03— 6

London, Sept, 11th.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 21/32 Dull,
Bar Gold	84 1/2 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot ..	35 3 8 Steady

MONEY MARKET,

London, Sept. 9th:

Consols 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8
,, 2 months' bones	35 1/4

Indian buying:—Steady.

Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Interest, Bank of England Rates ..	3
3 p/c. since 17th July 1918.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, Sept, 12th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sept. paid Sellers	46
Barletta Russo 62 lbs. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	45
Australian 62 lbs. Aug. paid Sellers ..	50/3
Tone:—Firm.	
Wheat afloat to N. K. .. 1750 Qr.	

SILVER.

Chartered Bank	35 17 3/4
Hongkong	126
National	43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	14 5/8
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Feroszepore real Hold Sept-Oct. Sellers	17
Rapeseed, Yellow Gussrat, 418 lbs. ex-ship	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 418 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value	16
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firmer	
Linseed, Bombay per 419 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	..
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	8 1/4
Feria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	17 5/8
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. Paid Buyers	16 7/8
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	83 1/4
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	3 3/16
Hard Spelter	25
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1920/82 ..	86 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	88
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	36 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	37 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	36 1/2
4 p/c. Indian Loan	114

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct Nov	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	8 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay ..	19
Tone:—Firmer.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 15/18 D. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Normal Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/9
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/4 1/-
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Dec. Sellers	21/6
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 13.

To-day 30 points are reported higher in New York futures. National Ginners' Association mid-monthly condition is reported at 49.4 per cent., which indicates a crop of 9,900,000 bales. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th September as under:—

"Buying largely speculative, future of market will depend on holder's actual."

Liverpool telegrams report of rain in the Western belt, which is considered to have done some good to the crop. We do not expect any material change in the near future, but would advise buying on all good breaks.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 475 and steadily advanced till Rs. 478 on buying by a Japanese House and Offices. Again touching Rs. 476½ it improved to Rs. 478 on buying by Marwari Bull operators. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 477½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 477½ and closed at Rs. 477½. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 489½ and advanced to Rs. 491 on buying by a Marwari shroff. The prices fluctuated within a range of a rupee and a half and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 491. There was not much doing in this position. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 420 and ruled Rs. 421 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 355 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was quite nominal. Bull operators are reported to have bought about 700 bales of fine Berar descriptions.

OCEARA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 13th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April/May ..	477 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec./Jan. ..	352
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	420
,, ,, ..	Sept. ..	485 1/2

N. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS:

Bombay, Sept. 13th:

		Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April/May ..	477
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec./Jan. ..	353
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	421
,, ,, ..	Sept. ..	490

SPOT QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, Sept. 13th.

Description, Super Fine F, Good Good Fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	375	355	335	..	
M. G. Oomra's No. 3 ..	490	470	455	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	510	495	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	495	480	..	..
M. G. Broach	505	495	485	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc., for the 42 hours ending 6 p. m. on 12th Sept. 1922.

Cotton	2663 Bs
Wheat	2514 Cwts.
Linseed	2015 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	566 ,,
Castorseed	890 ,,
Rice	278 ,,
Myrabolams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	5017 ,,
Mowraseed	856 ,,
Grain	783 ,,
Jowar	1420 ,,
Mauar	48 ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Bajra	772 ,,
Coal	3330 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, Sept. 13th:

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptances 3 m/s	1-3 13/16
Fcs Demand	370
American Dollars	349
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	270
Japan	167
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Sept. 8th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	54 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-80	53 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 10 0	12 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	81 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	15 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	71 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Black	65 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	16 0 0	13 8 0
Mowraseed	7 6 0	7 12 0
Barley	40 0 0	..
Castorseed	58 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 0	5 3 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	..
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	..
Linseed, May	..
Linseed, Sept.	..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 13.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-0-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-1.
Bars silver ready, 92-8.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 92-8.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 92-9.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 17/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 370.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 390.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 380.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 168¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 163½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 270.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 180.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 349.
London gold ready—sh. 92-6.
London silver ready—d. 35-6.
London silver forward—d. 35-4.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady, India bought, China and Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.45.
French Exchange, Frcs 58.10.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 61.50.
Italian Exchange, Liras 104.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 6600.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57/10.
5 per cent War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1927 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 108, Central 34 xd, Tata Bank 16/8 and Eastern 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 3020, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 72/8, Birla Mills 82/8, Bombay Cotton 1050, Bombay Dyeing 1472/8, Bradbury 975, Century 750 xd, Central India 4740, Colaba Land 2155, Coorla 263/12, Crescent 475, Edward Sassoon 442/8 xd, Elphinstone 133/12, Fazulbhoy 1250, Gokak 231/4, Indian Bleaching 210, Indore-Malwa 610 xd, Jamshed Mig. 420, Kastoorchand 800, Khatao 575, Kohinoor 2260 xd, M Petit 4600, New Great 775, New City 620, Pabani 790, Pearls 970, Phoenix 857/8, Shapurji 306/4, Swadeshi 4835 and Tata Mill 1090.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 445, Bombay-Burma 495, Bombay-Burma N I 135, Bt. Burma Pet. 7/10, Bombay Tramway 121/8, Bundi Cement 39, Indian Cement 270, Kathi Ord 230, Kathi def 1100, Bombay Steam 212/8, Shivrajpur 29, New India 10, Tata Iron Ord 57/12, Tata Iron def 231/8, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 40, Scindia Steam 7/2.

CHEMICALS.

Sept. 13.

Brown Sugar Lead, Bichromates of Soda and Potash, Litharge and Aniline Salt kept quite conspicuous by an absence of demand. Zinc Chloride had a small demand at Rs. 23-8-0. Magnesium Chloride is extremely dull without any activity. Epsom Salt has been maintained at Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. German stocks are freely available. Quotations are same as last.

MILL STORES.

Sept. 13.

Quotations are:—
Heads Rs. 2-3-0
Reeds Rs 0 5-6
Roller cloth Rs. 10-0-0 (1803)
Roller cloth Rs. 9-8-0 (1005)
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 85
Picking Bands Rs. 2-4-0
Studdings Rs. 31
Rovings Rs. 30
Weft pirn Rs. 9 (6")
Conical pirn Rs. 6 (5")
Sizing flannel Rs. 5 (J K)
Weft grates Rs 32
Bandings Rs. 1-3-0
T Banding Rs. 2-2-0
Cylinder fillet Rs. 0-12-0
Doffer fillet Rs. 0-12-0
Demand kept dull with above nett quotations to buyers.

COLOUR.

Sept. 13.

Some appreciations in the marks value of Germany and the increase in the export duty there appears to have made the ruling rates firm. Market here has no improvement, as the stockists are eager to unload their stocks. Alizarine 20 per cent is easy and business passed at Rs. 85/90 per cwt. Congo-red is firm and business passes at Rs. 2/4/- per lb. Benzo-purpurine and Delta-purpurine are not inquired for. Magenta-crystals reports only retail business. Malachite-green is lying idle. Sulphers have no heavily demand: however, the rates remain unchanged. Nigroesene crystals had good inquiries but no business resulted. Miscellaneous Dyes have no fluctuations.

BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

The second ordinar[illegible]eral meeting of the above Company w[illegible]eld at No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bo[illegible]y, on Friday last, Mr. Lalji Naranji presided. The Directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1922, was adopted. It stated:—This year's working of your mill has resulted in a nett profit of Rs. 12,84,447-8-11 to which the amount of Rs. 13,144-15-5 being the balance brought forward from last year's account being added, makes up a total profit of Rs. 12,97,592-8-4. Out of the above profits your Directors have utilised a sum of Rs. 3,40,000 in paying ad interim dividend for the period ending 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 paid up respectively.

Your Directors now beg to recommend the balance of Rs. 9,57,592-8-4 to be appropriated as under:—To depreciation of machinery fund, Rs. 1,26,600; to depreciation of building fund, Rs. 13,000; to depreciation of furniture fund, Rs. 492; to provision for income and super-tax, Rs. 1,65,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 2,50,000; to equalisation of dividend fund, Rs. 50,000; to bonus to staff, Rs. 10,000; to payment of final dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 free of income-tax on shares of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 paid up respectively, Rs. 3,40,000; to carry forward, Rs. 2,000-8-4. Total Rs. 9,57,592-8-4.

Your Directors hope that the above-shown profit will be considered satisfactory in the second year's working of this Company.

Your Directors have to report that 100 new looms and the new waste mules that were reported as ordered have arrived. The looms have been erected now and all are now working to satisfaction. The spinning spindles in No. 1 Mill are being erected and at present 2,640 spindles are working and other waste mules will be working shortly.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes: The following note on the Haj has been received from a reliable source:—

The total number of pilgrims who came by sea to this year's pilgrimage was 56,319, only about 900 less than the number arriving by sea for last year's pilgrimage. All pilgrims arrived in ample time and, so far as we know, no pilgrim has missed the Haj. Pilgrimage day was August 3rd and the Id on the 4th, 5th and 6th The weather was entirely favourable and all reports received say it was a most successful pilgrimage. The number of pilgrims present at Arafat is estimated at about 65,000. The health conditions were good, and it is said that only 12 deaths occurred at Arafat and 14 at Mona.

The Mahmal arrived from Egypt on the s.s. "Dakahlieh" on July 24th. Unfortunately it arrived 24 hours before the scheduled time and prtpartions for its arrival werenot complete.

H. M. S. "Cornflower" arrived the same afternoon. On the following morning when the Mahmal proceession left the Jeddah Pier H. M. S. "Cornflower" fired a salute and all ships were dressed. The annual reception at the British Agency was held on the 26th, and the Mahmal left for Mecca on the 27th.

MALABAR DISTURBANCES INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Malabar Disturbances Inquiry Committee took place at Bangalore on the 6th and 7th instants, at the house of Mr. S. S. Setlur. Mr. Faiz B. Tyabjee, Barrister-At-Law, Chairman of the Committee, presided. Besides the Chairman, the following gentlemen were present:

Mr. S. S. Setlur, Advocate. Member.
Mr. C. Abdulhakim, Madras. ,,
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Secy.
Mr. K. P. Keshava Menon, Secy., Kerala Congress Committee, Calicut.
Mr. M. Madhavan Nair, Calicut.
Mr. Moideen Koya, Secy., Kerala Khilafat Committee, Calicut.

The questionaire of the inquiry was discussed and finally settled. The itinery of the Committee was also discussed and will be announced later on.

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GURU-KA-BAG.

"NO UNNECESSARY FORCE USED!"

SIR W. VINCENT HARPS ON LAW AND ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

A statement of the position at Guru-ka-Bagh was supplied by the Punjab Government to the Government of India for information of the members of the Legislative Assembly as promised by Sir William Vincent on Friday last. The Home Member in presenting the statement said:—

The action of the police in this connection has been adversely criticized in the press and has been made the subject of exaggerated stories of wanton assault and indefensible behaviour. In consequence of the continued influx of bands of Akalis into the Amritsar district which was becoming a source of embarrassment alike to the local public and the district authorities, police pickets were placed upon the roads leading to Guru-ka-Bagh to turn back parties as they arrived and arrangements were also made to stop Jathas travelling to Amritsar by rail or road. On the 31st August, a Jatha from Tarn Taran attempted to force their way through a police picket and had to be forcibly dispersed, a number of its members receiving minor injuries. A force of cavalry was present on this occasion, but was not called upon to assist the police. Since that date Jathas varying in numbers from 200 to 50 or 60 have been despatched daily from Amritsar to Guru-ka-Bagh. As their object was undoubtedly the forcible seizure of private property, they were treated as unlawful assemblies and were stopped at points on the road to Guru-ka-Bagh and directed to disperse. In all cases they refused to obey he order to disperse and in most cases attempted forcibly to push their way through the police pickets. They were accordingly dispersed by force.

"NO UNNECESSARY FORCE USED."

In adopting this method of dealing with these bodies of men, the local authorities have acted in strict accordance with the law and with the standing orders of the local Government, which decided some time ago that the forcible dispersal of unlawful assemblies was preferable to the indiscriminate arrest of the members of such assemblies on the ground that it is undesirable that jails should be overcrowded by an influx of a large number of persons quite distinct from the ordinary criminal classes. Hitherto the dispersal of these assemblies has been affected without the use of military force, though military force is held in reserve is kept and near at hand. It has not been necessary to use fire arms, but the police have dispersed the Jathas with batons and they have instructions to use the minimum amount of force necessary. The dispersals have in all cases been carried out under the immediate supervision of gazetted officers and that the police have not exceeded their instructions is shown by the fact that although upto date some 1,200 or more persons have been dispersed, not a single fatality has occurred as a result of the forcible dispersals and the number of authenticated cases of really serious injury is insignificant.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

That the Akalis have not adhered strictly to the principles of so-called non-violence is proved by the fact that on the 6th September, a party of them estimated at 100 attacked the police at Guru-ka-Bagh with lathis in an attempt to rush supplies for the sacred Guru-ka-Bagh precincts. They were driven back with casualties on both sides. In this and in other incidents of the same kind, several policemen have been seriously injured. The task of forcible dispersal is, however, equally distasteful both to the officers who have to carry it out and to Government which has directed it and the authorities have for the present reverted to the alternative method of making arrests while other means (including the cordoning of the garden by police) for preventing unlawful intrusion on to the property at Guru-ka-Bagh are being devised. The true significance of the incidents which have hitherto occurred has been obscured by efforts to excite odium against Government by means of exaggerated stories of police excesses. The real issue is whether Government is to discharge its primary duty of protecting individuals in the enjoyment of property of which they are in possession or whether it is to abdicate its function in this matter under pressure of force or show of force.

Whatever the courts might decide as regards the rights of the Mahant to the land in dispute, he is undoubtedly at present in lawful possession and the proper course for those who desire to eject him is to prove their claim in a court of law. This they have deliberately refrained from doing and have preferred to attempt to enforce their supposed right by violent methods. In the circumstances Government has been compelled to perform its elementary duty of protecting private property and in doing so to employ the resources at its disposal. The only alternative would have been to allow the Mahant to protect himself—a course which might have resulted in far more violence and suffering than have actually occurred. It must be remembered that in this matter Government are dealing with men who have publicly announced that they have a right to seize and administer any Sikh shrine. If Government give way in the present instance, these men will enforce that right as indeed they have already threatened to do in the case of other shrines.

REVISED BILL PROMISED.

Government does not admit that any such right exists, but it has repeatedly declared its willingness to bring forward legislation with the object of providing a more speedy method of removing existing incumbents who have abused their trust than is afforded by the present law. Proposals to this effect have on more than one occasion been paid before the Sikh community and as announced at the recent session of the Legislative Council, Government hopes to introduce a revised bill on the subject at the end of next month. Pending the enactment of such legislation, the Government are prepared to do all that is possible to provide facilities for the immediate hearing of any civil cases relating to these shrines and property attached thereto. They have already asked the High Court to do all that is possible to expedite the hearing of such cases. Meanwhile, Government will continue to protect the rights of private property against all attempts to infringe such rights by force. It will do so as humanely as possible and will in no circumstances permit the use of greater force than is absolutely necessary. All possible steps will be taken to confine the sufferings of those who break the law within as narrow limits as possible. The situation is engaging the careful and constant attention of the Punjab Government which is in the closest communication with the Deputy Commissioner, an officer, who has shown by his public utterances and by his conduct his sympathy with the Sikhs.

GOVT. ACTION JUSTIFIED.

Both he and his officers have acted throughout in conformity with the general directions given by Government and Government is satisfied that in the difficult and distasteful task with which they are faced, they have not allowed themselves to be influenced by vindictive feeling and have been actuated by the sole object of carrying out their duty of maintaining the law. The Commissioner of the Division has returned to Amritsar and he will explore every possible method of bringing to a termination the existing situation.

TRIAL OF SIKH LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 11.

Five more prosecution witnesses appeared to-day in the court of Nawab Aslam Hyat Khan, Additional Magistrate, Amritsar, in the case against Sardar Mahtabsingh and other office-bearers of the Working Committee, Rursingh, a Zamindar deposed as to having seen Akalis cutting *kikar* and fruit trees from the land which belongs to the Mahant and has been in his possession. The Akalis said they were cutting trees by the order of the Shromani Committee. The Gurdwara and the land are 8 or 10 fields distant. Uttamdas and Harnamdas, *chelas* of the Mahant, corroborated his evidence and deposed to the trees being cut by the Akalis. The Mahant was absent, but on his return reported to Fazaldin, a head constable, which resulted in five Akalis being sent up and convicted.

AN HEAD CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Fazaldin, head constable, deposed that the *chelas* of the Mahant informed him of the trees being cut by the Akalis. Witness proceeded to the spot and saw three trees already cut and a fourth one being cut. The Akalis said they were doing it by the order of the Shromani Committee. Witness investigated the case. Prabhsingh Arora deposed to having attended the *diwans* at Amritsar on August 12th and 23rd having listened to and to speeches made there by Bhagat Jaswanathsingh and Sardar Mahtabsingh. The latter asked the Sikhs to go to Guru-ka-Bagh as ordered by the Shromani Committee and work there peacefully.

Rai Bahadur Jailal, Government Advocate from Lahore, assumes charge of the prosecution from to-morrow.

SUGGESTION TO CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MONGHYR, Sept. 12.

The Monghyr District Khilafat Committee is of opinion that a meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee should be held immediately in a central place to consider the serious situation created by the Sikh Guru-ka-Bagh movement and also by Ghazi Mustapha Kemal's brilliant and memorable victory.

BHIWANI SYMPATHISES WITH AKALIS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Sept. 11.

The Bhiwani citizens assembled in a public meeting on the 9th instant, Pandit Nekiram Sharma presiding and the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting appreciates the Akali's non-violent Satyagraha at Guru-ka-Bagh and sympathises with them and condemns Government action in beating innocent persons.

(2) This meeting expresses sorrow at the untimely death of Babu Motilal Ghose—the sincere patriot.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma being ill on account of cold and cough will not be able to leave Bhiwani for some days.

CALCUTTA'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

A public meeting was held this evening at Halliday Park to protest against the alleged repression at Guru-ka-Bagh. The meeting was largely attended by Hindus and Sikhs. Sri Jagat Guru Swami Sankaracharya of Shardapith, presided. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Sikhs in their sufferings for the cause of their faith and religion and admiring their spirit of non-violence and forbearance under the gravest provocation.

TWO AKALI LEADERS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12.

On September 9th, Mirza Aslam Beg, Magistrate, convicted Sardar Waryam Singh, Secretary Shromani Akali Dal, and Sardar Suchet Singh, Jathedar, under Section 153, I. P. C. and sentenced them to eight months' rigorous imprisonment each. The prosecution story was that on August 25th, the accused with about 40 Akalis came with the Granth Sahib and wanted to hold a dewan in the garden of the Guru-ka Bagh The Mahant would not agree in the belief that it was apparently an excuse to take possession of the garden, It was given out that these Akalis had orders from Shromani committee to hold the dewan. The Akalis were stopped by the police and advised in the absence of the Mahant's consent to have the order of the committee reconsidered and in the meantime to desist holding the dewan. To this they consented and the Granth was placed inside the wall of the garden but later the Granth Sahib was removed further into the interior of the garden. Soon after, the accused incited the crowd by a speech and the latter threw brickbats on the police, which resulted in injuries, whereupon the accused were arrested and the crowd dispersed..

AKALIS SEVERELY HAMMERED BY POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12.

The Ferozepore *Jatha* of over a hundred men started from Amritsar as usual and reached Guru-ka-bagh without interference on the road. At Guru-ka-bagh itself five batches of four men each who went to cut wood received severe hammering, which was witnessed by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Swami Shradhanand, Professor Ruchiram and Pandita Lajawati. On Sept., 11, no *jatha* was sent out from Amritsar, presumably because *jathas* had achieved their object of securing the right of free passage to Guru-ka-bagh. At Guruka Bagh itself three batches of four men each who went to cut wood received the usual belabouring. One of the men who stood his ground after each beating and got up to advance was the recipient of prolonged and severe hammering until a blow on a delicate part reeled him to the ground. The whole land claimed by the Mahant has been enclosed by barbed wire and is guarded by a strong body of police.

Mr. J. M. Dunnett, District Magistrate, Amritsar has issued a notice stating that arrangements had been made to prevent any person committing criminal trespass on or otherwise unlawfully interfering with the land in possession of the Mahant Sunderdas situated in Guru-ka-Bagh and in case any person attempted to take any such unlawful action it had been arranged to prevent such action by using as much of force as may be necessary for the purpose and warning one and all to abstain from such criminal trespass or unlawful interference. The public are also informed that it was dangerous to go into Gura-ka Bagh at any time when there is apprehension of a collision between the police and persons committing breaches of law and the public are strongly advised to abstain from exposing themselves to such danger.

KHILAFAT HELP FOR AKALIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Sept. 8.

An extraordinary meeting of the Gaya Khilafat Committee was held in which the new situation arising out of the Guru-ka-Bagh struggle was discussed. It was decided to request the Central Khilafat Committee to call upon the whole Muslim India to extended the hand of fellowship towards their Sikh brethren and especially the Punjab Provincial Khilafat committee to do every thing in its power to help the Sikhs.

MR. ANDREWS AT AMRITSAR.

CHANGE IN POLICE METHODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12.

The change of plans implied in the withdrawal of police interference with those proceeding from Amritsar to Guru-ka-Bagh and the Akali jatha in particular which was allowed to reach its destination without let or hindrance foreshadowed other changes in the official methods of handling the situation. The announcement has now been made through the statement handed to members of the Legislative Assembly that the local officials have been instructed to revert to the practice of making arrests in place of dispersing unlawful assemblies by force, which had been adopted for more than a fortnight now. The announcement will make people heave a sigh of relief for, if the instructions are carried out, they will spare thousands of people the agony of seeing beating administered to unarmed men pledged before their God and Guru to absolute non-violence and by no means the pleasing spectacle of wouded men pouring into the town day by day carried in Ambulance lorries. The commander has been here to explore the possibilities of a settlement.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS AT AMRITSAR.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has arrived at Amritsar and after conferring with Pandit Malviyaji and the Shromani leaders is proceeding to visit the scenes of occurrences. In the meantime complaints of seizure of provisions have not ceased. The Shromani Committee's communique of September 10, states as follows:—"To-day two lorries carrying provisions for the men at Guru-ka Bagh including the sick and wounded were stopped and their contents seized by the police. Three animals carying provisions conveyed by a village potter were treated in the same way.

Swami Shraddhanand was produced before Mr. Mohdsharif, Magistrate and was remanded to custody till the 16th Sept.

ECHO OF AHMEDABAD DISTURBANCES.

SAD CASE OF MOTIBHAI SHANKARBHAI OF ANAND

A correspondent writes:—

Among the many sad cases which were the aftermath of the disturbances of 1919, the Anand case is one. Whereas most of those found guilty by the tribunals of those days have since been released. Among those who are still in prison under heavy sentences are Motibhai Shankarbhai of Anand and three of his co-accused. His age is over 50 now, and he has a sentence of 20 years to undergo. In other words he must die in jail. And all that the evidence before the special tribunal, could be held to prove against him was a general encouragement to cut the telegraph wires. He was a patel of his village of Vadod in the Anand taluka and when during the war Government called upon him for help, he helped unstintedly in the raising of the war loan. Later when his country called upon him for help in the Home Rule agitation, he equally willingly helped the movement. The popular legend is that this offence of Motibhai was too serious to be forgotten or forgiven by the local officials and so when the real culprits in the wire-cutting affair of Naoli Station could not be traced by the police, they, it is alleged, first threatened and then hauled up the principal Home Rulers of whom Motibhai was suspected to be the chief. Having thus removed the influential people of the village, the police are said to have secured a number of Kolis and Rajputs of the place most of them without a character and figuring in the records of the police, to give evidence against the Home Rulers. What terror prevailed in the village of Vadod as a result of police activities which easily developed as usual into extortion of large sums of money from those who wanted to save themselves from being taken either as accused or as false witnesses would, it is said, be thoroughly exposed to public view, if Government would publish the proceedings of a confidential enquiry which they held into the above allegations lodged by the village people against the Police officials at Anand. The story runs in the locality that when the C.I.D. inquiry conclusively proved the truth of the popular allegations and warrants were about to be issued against the principal Police official concerned, by a marvellous and convenient coincidence he was found dead in his house. But the fact that the conducter of the case thus escaped Justice is no reason, why those who suffered at his hands should still rot in jail, when many with far graver charges against them among the martial law prisoners have been released. The case of Motibhai and his co-accused deserves the consideration of Government.

HELP THE MOPLAHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do believe that Mr. Mohy-ed-Din Ahmed's moving appeal on behalf of the wretched Moplah men, women and children of Malabar, published in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" will open the eyes of the Indian Moslems to the extreme seriousness of the Moplah situation. In the height of their jubliation over the victory of the Mustefa Kemal and the triumph of their just cause, let them not forget their unfortunate co-religionists nearer home whom a tragic combination of circumstances has reduced to the most wrteched plight immaginable. As a Hindu, I believe that it is not the valour alone, however great it may be, of the half-a-million or so of Angora warriors that has given the potential and decisive turn in the fortunes of Islam. I see in this turn of events something mightier than the mighty hands of the Angora leader. The tread of Kemal's cavalry which is echoing and re-echoing throught the length and breadth of the world to-day, upsetting the fond calculations of Europen deplomats, causing well-deserved joy to Moslems of all countries, dismay and despair in Athens, confusion and heart-searchings further west and repentance not yet publically acknowledged in other quarters, is not without its great significance to those who believe in the existence of a power more powerful than the diplomacy and wire-pullinngs of European statemen.

The Moslems of India have done well to bow down in humility at the Feet of the Almighty at this, the hour of their success and glory. I know very little of the teachings of Islam, but the fact that the Indian Moslems should set apart a day for prayer and had the good sense to humble themselves before the Almighty in the midst of their happiness, is to me a very convincing proof of their living faith in God, not of that sentimental or fashionable type of faith which is much in evidence in the world to-day.

It is this conviction in me that encourages me once again to request the Indian Moslems to think seriously of the Moplah situation of which most of them have only a very faint idea. During the last few months lots of appeals have been published in these columns and the columns of other papers on behalf of my poor Moplah countrymen and countrywomen; but my information is that the response was very meagre. I am a Hindu and there is nothing of Moplah fanaticism in me. Taking into consideration the numerous wrongs to which my own people in Malabar have been subjected by the mad Moplahs, I have no special reason to be partial to them. I am painfully aware of the fact that the Moplahs really lost their heads and the wrong they have committed are without justification. Their present plight is mainly, if not solely, their own making. Yet, knowing them as I do, I cannot bear to see them being exterminated or perpetually maimed for want of a helping hand. I know they could be evolved into one of the best people in the world. There is a spirit in them which is rare in other communities I have come across. Only polish and refine this spirit and I can guarantee that the Moplahs will cease to be fanatics and will rank among the best people of the world, an asset to their religion and their country.

They to-day stand in great danger. I do not propose to say what it is—it will take columns to adequately deal with that but I would tell the Moslems of India that it is religious duty with them to rescue the Moplah community. Let them show their joy at the victory of the Turkish arms by making liberal contributions towards the fund started to save the Moplahs. It seems to me this is the best way of showing their thanks to the Almight for the Turkish victory. I hope Mr. Ahmed will receive cheque for large amounts from all parts of India in the next few days and that his anxiety will be relieved.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

In the Madras Council at question time with reference to the treatment of political prisoners, it was stated by Government that there had been correspondence between this Government and the Government of India but the decision of the latter had not been received. Another question elicited the reply that Duvvuri Subbamma, a lady non-cooperator was on the 4th April last directed to enter into a bond for Rs. 100 with two sureties for Rs. 200 each to be of good behaviour for a year. In default of furnishing the security she was committed to prison. She would be released at once if she furnishes the required security.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 12th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 n.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 12 p.m.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.722
Temperature of Air		Degrees	81.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer			76 9
Dew Point			75.3
Relative humidity of Air			0.821
Direct of cloudy sky (0 is whole sky cloudy—10)			9.0
Maximum temperature of Air			85.8
Minimum do do			77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do		miles.	155
Fall of Rain do		inches	0.12
Total fall during month			8.18
Do for year			65 96
Additional fall of rain on 12 a.m. of 13th			0 00

The secretary, Kurkeshera Society, wires to the Associated Press as follows:—Numerous letters are being received daily in the office of the Society for accommodation on the occasion of the coming solar eclipse at Kurukshetra. All houses and canvas accommodation at the disposal of the society have already been allotted. Intending visitors should make their own independent arrangements for accommodation.

Washington.—At a joint conference of the Congress the amendment providing for financing of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill from the interest on foreign debt was struck out yesterday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST COMPANY AGENTS AND DIRECTORS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, (1) Chhotubhoy Makanji Desai, (2) Nasirbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, (3) Hajibhoy Allarakhia, (4) Vaikunth A. Desai, (5) Karamally Abdullah Allarakhia and (6) Hussein Karamally Abdullah Allarakhia were charged with failing to convene the ordinary general meeting and to circulate to shareholders the audited balance sheet of the Standard Alluminium and Brass Works, Ltd., as required by the Indian Company Act. The complaint was filed by Mr. Phirozeshah M. Madon, a shareholder in the Company. Accused No. 1 was a Secretary of the Company and the accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 represented the Agents and the Board of Directors of the Company.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Dastoor of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister, defended accused No. 2, and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended all the other accused.

Further hearing of the case was proceeded with on Tuesday.

Accused No. 1 in his statement said he was merely the Secretary of the Company. The other accused would give explanations. They are the Directors.

Accused No. 2 in the course of his written statement stated he was a director in the Standard Alluminium and Brass Works, Ltd., till 24th March, 1922, on which day he sent his resignation to the Board. After the resignation was sent, the Board for reasons best known to them did not choose to accept it and in ignorance of the law on the subject he did attend some meetings. He had, however, virtually ceased to take any part in the conduct of the affairs of the Company. He was advised that in law he ceased to be director from the time he tendered his resignation and that he was not liable for any alleged default by the Company or the Board of Directors. He pleaded not guilty to any breach of any provisions of the Indian Companies Act and prayed that he may be acquitted.

Accused No. 3 in his statement said he was a director of the Company. He did not know whether a general meeting of the Company was held on or before the 30th June, 1922, as required by the Company Act. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Accused No. 4 said he was on the 30th June, 1922, a director of the Company. He joined the Board of Directors on the 13th June. He arranged to hold a general meeting of the Company on the 29th June, 1922. He wanted to add that besides reading the contents of the balance sheet and the reports at the general meeting of the shareholders (and he was more than once interrupted by the complainant while he was doing so, saying that he had got a copy of the balance sheet and report from the auditors before the directors got the same) he and the other directors sent a copy of the said balance sheet and reports to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and he as chairman of the meeting held on the 29th informed the shareholders of the directors having done so on the 28th June, 1922, and also informed the shareholders that a copy of the balance sheet would be kept hanging on the Notice Board at the registered office of the Company.

Accused No. 5 said he was a director of the Company. A general meeting of the Company was held on the 29th June. It was impossible to send a copy of the audited balance sheet to the registered address of any member of the Company. He did not commit any default knowingly and wilfully and that it would be highly iniquitous to hold him responsible for the doings of others who, to all intents and urposes, had allowed himself to be made a tool of by others. He was entirely innocent and prayed that he may be acquitted.

Accused No. 6 said he was a director of the Company. He left Bombay for Calcutta on 22nd May, 1922, and returned on 15th July, 1922. He was not present at any meeting either of the directors or of the shareholders between the two aforesaid dates. He had not committed any default knowingly and wilfully and prayed that he may be acquitted.

The case was postponed till the 14th instant.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dost Mahomed charged one Nanabhoy Babarbhoy Patel, Manager of the Bharat Foreign Trading Company, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 882 belonging to Mr. Chunilal Bhagwandas Thakore, the proprietor of the Company.

Mr. Thakore, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the accused got hold of the complainant's draft for Rs. 882 and got it cashed in the National Bank of India, Ltd., through Mr. Premji Dave, proprietor of the United Commercial Company, and misappropriated the money. After some time the complainant lodged a complaint with the police, who subsequently arrested the accused. The police recovered about Rs. 121.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Esplanade police court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Gole charged one Amritlal Dwarkadas, a Hindu clerk, aged thirty years, with house-breaking by day and theft of property valued at Rs. 50/- belonging to Chunilal Narayandas.

Mr. Gadkari, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution version was that on the 22nd of May last the complainant, who was a speculator in gold and silver, rented a room in a building of which the accused was a bill collector and paid him Rs. 300/-, Rs 150/- being for the so-called deposit and Rs. 150/- as rent in advance for one month. On July 28th the camplainant paid the rent for the second month. On the 2nd September the complainant tendered another Rs. 150/- for the next month but the accused insisted on his paying the rent for the subsequent two months in advance and refused to accept the amount already tendered. The accused had contracted to give the shop rented to the complainant to witness Popatlal if the complainant failed to pay the two months' rent in advance. Accordingly on August 30th Popatlal put his locked the door of the shop but the lock seemed to have been removed later on. On the 6th September the complainant locked the door but on the following day he found another lock on his own. This he broke open and again put his own lock, and went away. At 9-30 a.m. when he came he found his lock broken open and the contents of his shop removed. He made a report to the Police. The accused was arrested, his 'pehadi' was searched, and the complainant's lock and his belongings were found in his 'pehadi'.

The accused admitted having removed the lock and the complainant's property.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship in convicting the accused observed that the accused's conduct was most high-handed. He knew that the most natural and probable consequences of his autocratic and despotic conduct would cause annoyance to the complainant. The accused had pleaded for mercy and his Worship said he would show him mercy by not sending him to jail but he must pass a severe sentence as a deterrent to greedy and repacions persons like the accused. He therefore sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000/-, in default to suffer six months' rigorous impresonment.

The aviators, Captains Macmillan and Malin left for England yesterday morning on board the steamer "Valla."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13th Sept 1922	Total since 1st June, 1922	June 1st to 13th Sept	
			1921.	1922
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.02	65.96	76.37	38
Fort (St George's Hospital).	0.00	61.30	79 37	43
Esplanade (Gok. Tej).				
Hospital	0.00	61.70	72.45	42
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.00	66.82	77 83	42
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hou on Wednesday, the 13th September 192 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.35in. of rai Skies are heavily clouded there and at Delh clear at Rawalpindi and lightly or moderate clouded at other stations. Humidity is excess at Lahore and Hissar and Delhi. D temperature was above normal at Rawalpi and Multan. Night temperature was high than usual over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly moderately clouded and at Mainpuri humidi is in excess. Temperature was nearly norma

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has be insignificant. Skies are clear in upper Si and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhe Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and ne ly normal or in excess at other statio Night temperature was higher than usual Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central Ind West.—Ahmedabad, Deesa and Bhuj rep 0.95in. 0.60in. and 0.44in. of rain respective Skies are moderately or heavily clouded a humidity is nearly normal or in excess. D temperature was below normal at Bh Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been insig ficant. Skies are lightly or moderate clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad Nizamabad reports 1.20in. of rain wh Aurangabad and Sholapur had light falls 0.10in. and 0.18in. respectively. Skies a moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity in excess at Nizamabad and Sholapur and defect at Malegaon. Day temperature w nearly normal or above the average.

General Remarks.—The shallow low pressu area over Central India West yesterday h disappeared but another disturbance from t Bay of Bengal appears to be affecting t north-east of the Peninsula Rainfall has dec ased considerably over the reporting area. has been nearly general in north Hyderab and noth Gujarat and local in Malabar, t Centrl Provinces, Cutch and south-ea Madras. A few falls have occurred in t south Bombay Deccan and the south-ea Punjab. Hoshangabad reports a heavy fall 3.04in. while Nizamabad had 1.20in. and th are the only two stations which receiv amounts exceeding an inch. Night tempe ature remained above the average in t Punjab and Upprr Sind.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely the Central Provinces and an extension ma occur in the Madras Deccan and sout Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for 12t September 1922.

The depression from the Bay has nearly di appeared over Central India West after givin local heavy rain there and in east Gujara Conditions are again slightly unsettled in th Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general i Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, the Kon kan, east Hyderabad and local in Lowe Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Rajputana Central India West and south-east Madras. few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma Chota-Nagpur, the United Provinces, Malaba and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port-Blair on inch; Tavoy three; Myitkyina, Maymyo one Shillong one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Dehra Dun three; Udaipur one and a half; Ahmed abad, Indore three; Khandwa two and Pach marhi one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPT. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PRESIDENCY—						
Basrur						
Do. 12th	91.2	79	70	0	0	—0.61
Jask	92 6	6	81	0	0	—9.08
Muskat						
Do. 12th	80.6	78.8	84	0	0	—0.7
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108 0	83 8	62	0.82	3 88	
Rawalpindi	98.2	69.1	78	7 10	—3.35	
Lahore	97 7	83.8	83	1 01	—4 4	
Hissar	99.6	71.2	82	12 62	+2.24	
Ambala	94.0	78.1	91	0.35	20 13	+4.97
Delhi	89.0	0.0	91	17.65	+2.74	
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra						
Mainpuri	91.6	80.6	93	30.54	+9.50	
Jhansi	93.3	79 3	85	0.02	38.2	+8.43
Cawnpore	92.1	80.9	88	41.42	+16.78	
Allahabad	92 4	82.3	89	6.91	+6.13	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.6	83.4	59	0	—2.15	
Karachi	85	80.2	83	1.69	—4.34	
Ajmer	91 5	71.4	58	10.03	—6.93	
Jalpur	93 5	75.4	74	15 75	+4.24	
Kotah	92.6	79 2	80	0.03	24.62	+1 70
Monut Abu	77.0	0 0	98	0 05	43.60	—8.63
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	75.6	90	0.44	16.21	—8.45
Dwarka	86.8	80.1	87	..	5.10	—5 14
Veraval	84.1	75.6	82	0.03	6.00	—4.4
Rajkot	89.2	75.0	92	0 05	18.68	—9.24
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	75.0	84	0 04	14.03	—5.57
Surat	85.2	76.4	91	0.06	34 12	—1.81
Ahmedabad	87 4	74.7	87	0 05	30.43	+4.18
Deesa	90 8	75 8	90	0.60	26.10	+3.90
Neemuch	88 7	73.0	86	0 01	33 08	+3 69
Indore	87.4	76.2	93	0.07	24 18	—2.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	88.9	76.5	79	0.03	50.05	+8.58
Saugor	88 4	73.4	86	0.02	41.78	+4.14
Hoshangabad	88 7	76.0	88	3.04	34.69	—2.46
Khandwa	80.0	71 5	96	0.09	15.77	+10.15
Akola	81.0	74.4	79	..	26.48	—2.45
Amraoti	82.8	73.8	87	0.11	25.14	—0.55
Nagpur	85.6	74.3	85	0 09	36.37	+2.84
Chanda	86.1	74.0	83	0.01	40.08	+1.16
Raipur	86.7	76.1	82	..	44.80	+2 46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.8	77.4	89	0.02	65.96	+3.63
Ratnagiri	84.0	74.5	81	0.03	93.07	+5.46
Marmugao	81.0	75.2	93	..	80.18	+2.71
Karwar	84.5	76.2	91	..	99.11	+5.42
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88 4	1.8	71	..	8.39	—6.88
Ahmednagar	84 6	69.0	71	..	8.78	—6.98
Poona	84 8	69 1	77	..	13.45	—4.45
Sholapur	90 5	70 8	75	0.18	11.88	—6.66
Bijapur	89.0	69.8	7	..	4.70	—6.28
Belgaum	79 0	64.7	6	..	26.45	—5.74
Aurangabad	86.0	68.8	75	0.10	10.9	—2.11
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.4	72 0	84	1.20	23.12	—9.11
Hyderabad	84 1	71.8	90	..	14.06	—7.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.5	75.4	89	..	114.44	+11 19
Calicut	82.	76.3	95	0 39	96.60	+11.85
Cochin	84.9	75.7	88	0.63	4.24	+5 59
Colombo	85.8	75.6	84	0.01	14.84	—3.78
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND NILGIRIS—						
Masulipatam						
Bellary	94.1	73.8	58	..	2.38	—6.19
Cuddapa	97.0	80 6	61	..	10.4	—3.39
Madras	93.1	78.3	81	0.18	10.33	—1.94
Bangalore	88.3	64.9	52	0.01	9.1	—5.8
Coimbatore	91 0	72.7	76	0.06	2.01	—0.66
Trichinopoly	96.9	74.0	79	0 71	3.81	—1.1
Nungapatam	92.8	78.0	78	0.08	8.3	+4.19

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" CONTEMPT CASE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

The Government of Bombay
v.
Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor and Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle."
(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was the hearing a rule issued by the High Court against the "Bombay Chronicle" in respect of the publication of the article headed "British Justice" purporting to be "pertinent comments" appearing in an Irish paper "Freeman's Journal" in the issue of the said newspaper of the 8th June, 1922.

The Government Pleader in his application stated that Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall is the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle." That in the issue of the said newspaper of the 8th June 1922, there appeared an article headed "British Justice" purporting to be "pertinent comments" in an Irish paper "Freeman's Journal." That the publication of the said article amounted to a contempt of court on the following among other grounds:—Firstly because the comments are published while the proceedings are pending in this Honourable Court on a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code on a charge under section 121 I.P.C. against Hasrat Mohani; secondly because the article misrepresents the proceedings of the Court by suggesting that the Sessions Judge instead of accepting the verdict of the jury and ordering release of the prisoner, pronounced on his own account a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and that the verdict of the jury did not save the accused from punishment as his conviction was needed for political purposes.

In answer to the above rule issued by the High Court the following affidavit was made by Mr. Marmaduke William Pickthall.

"I am the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" a daily newspaper published in Bombay. I was served with a Rule dated the 10th day of June 1922 issued herein against me by this High Court, on the 21st instant. I have read over a copy of the petition of the Government Pleader in support of the said Rule. With reference to the article headed "British Justice" originally published in the "Freeman's Journal" and inserted in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th June, I say that I knew of the publication of the said article in the "Bombay Chronicle" after it was printed therein. Neither the quotation nor the headline was seen by me until the same appeared in print. It is impossible for me as Editor of the paper personally to supervise everything that goes into the paper every day. It I had seen the article in question, I should not have passed the same for publication in the paper. It is not my practice to publish reports of cases or trials during their pendency in courts, as I know that such publication tends to interfere with the course of justice. I admit that the article in question misreprtsents the proceedings of the Court in the manner stated by the Government Pleader in his petition. I say that the article in question was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" without my knowledge, through a mistake of an Assistant Editor and I am sorry for the publication. Neither I nor the Assistant Editor meant any disrespect to the Court by the publication of the article and I pray that this Hon. Court will pardon the mistake.

The Acting Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

Rule was issued by this Court against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" for having published in the paper an extract from another journal called "Freeman's Journal" which involved comment upon proceedings which were then pending in this Court. The publication was in the 8th June. The Editor has filed an affidavit in which he says as follows:—"I say that I knew of the publication of the said article in the "Bombay Chronicle" after it was printed therein. Neither the quotation nor the headline was seen by me until the same appeared in print. It is impossible for me as Editor of the paper personally to supervise everything that goes into the paper every day. If I had seen the article in question, I should not have passed the same for publication in the paper." Further on he says "I admit that the article in question misrepresented the proceedings of the Court in the manner stated by the Government Pleader in his petition. I say that the article in question was published in the "Bombay Chronic'e' without my knowledge, through a mistake of an Assistant Editor and I am sorry for the publication." It is always a matter of importance for us to see that there are no comments published by newspapers on pending proceedings, and the Rule was issued as that wholesome rule was transgressed in the present case. Having regard, however, to the affidavit of the Editor, we think that no further action on this particular occasion is necessary. We accept the statement made by him in the affidavit as offering under the circumstances a reasonable explanation of the manner in which it came to be published without his knowledge. We, therefore, discharge the rule. I desire to point out in connection with the particular proceedings which were pending in this Court, in relation to which the rule has been transgressed on this particular occasion, that the transgression has not been limited to this particular paper, and I have reasons to believe that this rule has been transgressed by other papers too. As our desire is only to emphasize the necessity of observing this rule, we have not so far considered it necessary to take any further action in this matter. But we consider it of the utmost importance that when a case of that character is pending in this Court, the papers including this particular paper in question, should have refrained from offering comments which would involve comments on pending proceedings. We discharge the rule and having regard to all the circumstances, we do not consider it necessary to make any order as to costs.

Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jinnah with Messrs. Molvi and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the "Bombay Chronicle."

HIGH COURT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Fourth Criminad Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced on Monday the 11th instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp presided. In all there were 30 cases committed for trial, out of which 12 are for theft, three for grievous hurt, three for murder, one for kidnapping, two for offences under the Post Offices Act, and the rest for either cheating, falsification of accounts or Criminal breach of trust.

The first two cases taken up related to old offendtrs charged with theft and were tried with the aid of a Common Jury. Mr. M. T. Patel appeared for the Prosecution.

The accused in the first case was found guilty by the Jury and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused in the second case was also found guilty and as he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

The trial has commenced at the the Allahabad High Court criminal sessions before Mr. Justice Louis Stuart, of Lance-Corporal Sedney Alexander Greendy, 2nd South Wales Borderers, Jhansi, on a charge of alleged murder of Nanhe, cook-boy, on 28th June last by shooting him. The accused pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED CENTEMPT OF COURT.

JUDGMENT RESERVED AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

The Hon. Chief Justice Shah and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump, at the High Court yesterday, heard the Rule issued at the instance of the Crown against Mr. M. Pickthall, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle", to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court for publishing an article "Malegaon Appeal" in the issue of "The Chronicle" of April 24, 1922.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with the Government Pleader Mr. Patker appeared for Government.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared on behalf of the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Mr. Kanga said, after reading the article, para. 3 of the article among other things said that because of the active association of the accused with the Khilafat movement, etc., the High Court judges were swayed by extraneous considerations and did not do justice to the accused. The article made numerous misstatements of facts, whether they were deliberate or merely due to ignorance. In this case an affidavit had been put in by the Editor in which he had first justified and then said that if the High Court was of the opinion that he was guilty, then he expressed his regret. There was no unconditional apology. He said that it was not a fact that he was guilty of contempt of Court.

Chief Justice: It is a mistake.

Mr. Kanga: It is a deliberate mistake. Mr Kanga said the intention of the article was to mislead the public deliberately into thinking that the convictions were taken from the judiciary by the consideration of extraneous circumstances.

Mr. Jinnah said they ought to have stated what were the inaccuracies and what were the misstatements. They had not said anything about them and it was not fair to him. The paragraph in the complaint merely said that the article contained numerous misstatements of facts, etc.

Chief Justice: We want to know which are the mistakes.

Mr. Kanga said Mr. Justice Martin had pointed out all those inaccuracies and remarked that all those inaccuracies would have to be explained when the rule was heard.

Chief Justice: In this particular situation you may save the situation in which you may otherwise find yourself in.

Mr. Kanga said the article said that the evidence which was given in the case before the Sessions Court, etc. was merely that of approvers and police witnesses and of Magistrates.

Chief Justice: You mean to say that this is written to convey the idea that there was no evidence besides that of policemen, etc.

Mr. Kanga: That is the idea. Mr. Justice Martin makes a summary in his judgment, which judgment is criticised in this article; of that judgment this is contempt of court.

Chief Justice: You may take it that I do not know anything of that judgment.

Mr. Kanga: Refer to page 8.

Mr Jinnah: I object to the interlocutory judgment being read. It is prejudicing the case.

Mr. Kanga was allowed to read from the judgment.

The Chief Justice said the contention was that other witnesses were omitted to be mentioned in the article.

Mr. Kanga then went into the inaccuracies of the articles.

The Chief Justice said some omissions in the articles were not to be looked upon by the reader of the article as a very serious thing. They should consider the case after reading the article as a whole.

Mr. Kanga then pointed out some of the inaccuracies. In the lower Court policemen refrained from giving any evidence as to the connection of the accused with any political associations, etc. So far as the prosecution were concerned they did not want to prove the connection of any of the accused with any political association. The same thing was said by Mr. Justice Martin in the interlocutory judgment.

Chief Justice: I want to understand your point.

Mr. Kanga: The point is that the suggestion by the prosecution was made of exceptional times and that the prosecution attached considerable importance to this case. The prosecution tried, as far as possible, to make no political matter out of this.

Mr. Justice Crump: Of course, it was necessary for the purposes of this case considerable political activities; therefore, we had to give a history of certain political activities. It is absurd to make that suggestion. So far as this Court was concerned it was not a political case. It is absurd to say this.

Mr. Kanga said the whole article came to this: that the authorities (Executive) attached considerable importance to it as a political case which they brought forward for the suppression of the Khilafat and other activities. That being the view the article said that certain prominent people because of their active association with the Khilafat movement were singled out for exemplary treatment and made to pay for the crime, rather than for any crime they had committed. That was the offence.

Mr. Justice Crump: It does not suggest any extraneous influence upon the Judges by the Executive.

Mr. Kanga then read out the article.

Mr. Justice Crump said that would mean that the Executive put forward the plea of exceptional times and asked for a conviction. That did not mean that the judges were influenced by other considerations. I do not mean to say that it is not a contempt of court at all.

Mr. Kanga said that no plea of exceptional times was put forward in the case at all. The suggestion was that there was some outside influence.

Mr. Justice Crump: You may take it that there is misstatement of the plea of exceptional times having influenced the Court.

Mr. Kanga said it could hardly be the duty and the pleasure of the Court to convict the accused. The article said there was some outside influence.

Mr. Justice Crump: It meant that the Court accepted the plea which no Court ought to have accepted.

Mr. Kanga said it conveyed to the public that the case was obvious on the face of it and there ought to have been an acquittal.

Chief Justice: They meant to say that some of the men convicted are innocent.

Mr. Justice Crump: The convictions must have been obtained by considerations which are not definitely stated. Would it not equally bear the meaning that I have suggested?

Mr. Kanga: They put an exaggerated case like this: the prosecution evidence was nothing and that the defence is emphatically clear.

Mr. Justice Crump: It is a mistake of words.

Mr. Kanga said it could not be the duty and pleasure of the High Court to convict the men.

Chief Justice: The writer of the article was very much dissatisfied with the judgment in the Dharwar Case. He was convinced that some of the men in that case were innocent.

Mr. Kanga said that the could not have understood that. He said that the conviction was obtained by the Executive.

Chief Justice: Very well, that is your assumption.

READING THE AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Kanga then read out the affidavit and commented on each paragraph. The Chief Justice, however, told him to read out only extracts on which he wanted specially to emphasise.

Mr. Justice Crump: The innuendo in the first two paragraphs of the article is very serious than you have shown. It was about the Wolftone Case. The innuendo is that the judges upheld the conviction because there was some political bias. Political bias is imputed to the judges.

Chief Justice: What we have to consider is that the criticism of the judges was after the judgment. All those observances do not apply to the case which has to be decided.

Mr. Justice Crump: You say that the article was calculated to interfere with the course of justice.

Mr. Kanga said that the article conveyed that the judges were swayed by extraneous circumstances and were influenced and they took into consideration the plea of exceptional times which was not before them. It said that pure unadulterated justice was not possible now; but adulterated justice was possible.

Mr. Kanga again read out the affidavit. It was stated that the reports were accurate, as published in "The Bombay Chronicle." The Government Prosecutor had to show to the Court that the reports were inaccurate and that the reporter should not be allowed to come into the Court. All that was on the record, and still the affidavit said that the reports were accurate! Continuing he said the affidavit said that a responsible newspaper should be allowed and allowed to give expression of public opinion and to voice the legitimate grievances of the public and to point them out. That meant, said Mr. Kanga, that a responsible journalist must be allowed to commit contempt of court. (Laughter). The regret expressed was no unconditional apology.

Chief Justice: He does not accept the view that he is guilty. He says that he is not guilty. If he is found guilty, then he will express his regret.

Mr. Kanga: There is no alternative.

Chief Justice: That is true. With regard to bringing into contempt the administration of justice, different judges came to different conclusions.

Mr. Kanga: It is true.

Chief Justice said even if it were a technical contempt the Court might not take it into consideration at all.

Mr. Kanga said it was suggested that justice could not be obtained and that the convictions were obtained improperly.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah then addressed the Court. He said many extraneous matters had been introduced in this case which were totally irrelevant. There was nothing in the article which would suggest that the decision of the Divisional Bench was improperly secured, or to put it in different words the High Court Judges who had delivered their judgment delivered it with a set purpose. That was the test of the whole argument. Apart from the legal authorities, this matter was between Mr. Pickthall and the Court. The Court would, therefore, have to consider whether it was a contempt and considered it not in its own interest, but in the interest of the public; whether that criticism was calculated to cause such an obstruction, or disturb the even course of justice. Surely, Mr. Pickthall might be the ablest journalist, but he was not a lawyer; he might not be able to see that an expression was proper or improper or wrong or something which ought not to be used. The Court had to read the article as a whole. Was there any intention to attibute to he Judges any motive? Or was it said that they were influenced by any outside agency in the sense merely of corruption? The article did not say that. The Judge was Mr. Murphy and he had dealt with those at a great length. The Sessions Judge as well as the High Court dealt with the political movement and the events which lead to it one after another and to the unfortunate riot. It was the common ground of the writer that some of those were guilty. The writer ftlt that smoe of them were innocent and that some of the evidence placed before the High Court which was unreliable and flimsy ought not to have been considered; that the High Court Judges honestly, without corruption, without anybody influencing in the least, of their own accord had convicted the men in a trial of political character and that the offence was not sufficient and that they were prejudiced by the fact suppising that he were as far as that. Was that an offence?

Mr. Jinnah quoted a case in which the writer had attacked the Judge for his judgment in an electioneering case—the Court had held there that the comment was fair. They could gather from the article no suggestion that their Lordships came to a decision because something was pulling them from behind; that was an absurd suggestion.

Chief Justice: Your suggestion is that any criticism which falls short of that is not contempt.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not generalise. Mr. Justice Martin had not understood the reference to Wolftone's case.

Mr. Justice Crump: You have made it clear from the affidavit it is a praise of the British justice!

Mr. Justice Crump: It represents your views.

Mr. Jinnah: He only praises British justice. Mr. Justice Martin rebukes me, saying that he fails to understand the reference. Mr. Kanga said that it had honestly gone wrong. Mr. Jinnah, also, said that the Court had honestly gone wrong. That was the real difficulty.

Chief Justice: This is the whole difference.

Mr. Jinnah said it was absolutely without foundation to say that the High Court had dishonestly gone wrong. There was no dishonesty. There was no reference to corruption. It seemed to him that the Government everywhere saw red. Everything that was said was taken to be red. He wished to put it fairly. His client was not a lawyer; he was a layman; he was a journalist and that meaning suggested to his mind. He said that the Judges were led away honestly.

Mr. Crump: Perfectly honest prejudice; some sub-conscious political prejudice against the accused.

Chief Justice: Your submission is that at the utmost he attributes bias to the judges.

Mr. Jinnah: We are all human beings, and the Court might be prejudiced.

Chief Justice: You say that so long as a journalist came that way it was not a contempt of court.

Mr. Jinnah said if it were scurrilous abuse, or libel, it was scandalising the Judge.

Chief Justice: So long as an article is capable of being read in a fair way without attributing corrupt motives, it should be read that way.

Mr. Jinnah: It is the general view that the High Court takes an accused to be not guilty, until he is proved to be guilty. But the Court below did not do so. The High Court must start with the presumption that he is innocent. But the opinion if the public is that the political character of the trial has subconsciously affected the learned Judges. If a man said that, said Mr. Jinnah, was it seriously urged by the Crown that it was calculated to obstruct the even course of justice. The Court should say "no" to it. It was not a matter between Mr. Pickthall and the Court. It was a matter of public interest. The Privy Council had said that after the trial the judge and the jury were given up to public criticism and the Courts had to leave to the public opinion whether the criticism was derogatory to the Court. Here, he said, that public opinion was that the political character of the trial must have had some influence—not dishonest, not corrupt, but perfectly honest. But because an editor of a journal dared to write an article of that nature, must he be hauled up for contempt of Court? It was too much His affidavit said that it was not their intention to say anything disrespectful of the High Court. It was a case which required two opinions. One judge might think it was a contempt of court. Did they expect him as an editor, having regard to the course he had been advised to take, that he had committed contempt of Court, If their Lordships said that it was a contempt of court, he said, he expressed his regret. That showed that he did not want to show any disrespect. They would not find any case on that point. Rex v. Gratz was a case of filthy abuse. He said the High Court could not punish a man unnecessarily unless he showed an attitude that was intended to be disrespectful to the Court and continued to do so. In the course of his career and duty as a journalist he had to do so. If they would critically examine the judgment—"

Chief Justice: Sometimes it is difficult to keep restraint.

Mr. Justict Crump: Your main thesis is that there is no contempt at all.

Mr. Jinah: No I say if the article transgresses the limit, that it is not done intentionally. It is not done deliberately, or intentionally, or knowingllv. It makes a lot of difference whether he is guilty or not, and whether it is done purposely.

The Advocate General in reply said that the article conveyed much more than what appeared.

Judgment was reserved.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF COMPANY LAW.

"INSUFFICIENT AND DEFECTIVE BALANCE SHEET."

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Parashuram Detaram Shamrasani, a shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., filed an information against the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., under Section 131 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 read with Section 132 together with form "F" prescribed by the last-mentioned section, with having made default in complying with the requirements of the said Sections and the Form.

Mr. Maneklal, Solicitor of Messrs. Dikshit Manekial and Company, with Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant in the course of his application stated that he was a registered shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., that the Company by its agents, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., by its Director Mr. Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata did on or about the 27th day of July, 1922, prepare, issue, circulate and publish its balance sheet as at 31st March, 1922; that Sections 131, 132 and 133 of the Indian Companies Act VII, 1913, make it obligatory upon the Company to cause its accounts to be balanced and a balance sheet to be prepared once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months and to give therein a summary of its property and assets and of its capital and liabilities with such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities and assets and how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at in the form marked F in the Third Schedule of the said Act or as near thereto as circumstances admit and to have it authenticated by at least two of its directors. The said form F inter alia provides:—

Firstly.—That as far as possible the expenditure upon "Goodwill, Land, Buildings, Leaseholds, Railway Sidings, Plant, Machinery, Furniture, Development of Property, Patents Trade Marks and Designs, Interest paid out of Capital during construction, etc.," shall be distinguished under the head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" and that in every case the original cost and the total Depreciation written off under each head shall be stated.

Secondly.—That such Balance Sheet shall give particulars of the "Book Debts" of the Company distinguishing in all cases between debts considered good and debts considered doubtful or bad and stating separately in all cases debts due by the Directors or other Officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons.

Thirdly.—That such Balance Sheet shall show "Sinking Fund" separately from any other Fund created out of Net Profits."

That the said Balance Sheet Annexture A purports to have been drawn up and authenticated as required by and for the purposes of the said provisions of the said Act.

That Sub-Section 2 of Section 131 of the Act provides that such Balance Sheet shall be audited by the Auditors of the Company and reported on in the manner provided by Section 145 of the said Act and such report shall be attached to such Balance Sheet and the report shall be read before the Company in General Meeting. The Auditors of the said Company Messrs. A F. Fergusson and Co. and Khan Bahadur Jamshedji A. Dalal have audited the said Balance Sheet Annexture A and made such report at the foot of page 16 of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

I say that the said report of the said Auditors of the said Company attached to the said Balance Sheet Annexture A was not read or caused to be read as required by Sub-Section 2 of section 131 of the said Act before the Company at their Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting hereinafter referred to as the Meeting held under the provisions of Sections 76 and 79 of the said Act on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1922, at its registered office, Navsari Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, at which the said Balance Sheet Annexture A was laid for adoption.

That I was present at the said Meeting and after the notice convening the said Meeting was read, I raised a point of order a copy of which is herewith annexed and marked B with the object of pointing out to the Directors, the Agents and other Officers of the said Company and the shareholders present at the said meeting that the Balance Sheet did not comply with the said provisions of the said Act. The Chairman of the said meeting however ruled my said point of order out of order on the ground that the Auditors of the said Company had in their report under Section 145 of the said Act stated that the said "Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the law." I say that the statement of the said Auditors of the said Company in the said report which appears at the foot of page 16 of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A, is not correct.

I further say that the said Balance Sheet Annexture A is not drawn up in conformity with the provisions of Section 132 of the said Act read with form marked F in the Third Schedule of the said Act prescribed thereunder.

The said Company has made default in complying with the requirements of Section 131 of the said Act read with section 132 together with form F prescribed by the last-mentioned section, as follows:—

I. Failing to read before the Company in General Meeting held on 24th August, 1922, the Auditors' Report attached to the Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Section 131 (2). "... and the report shall be read before the Company in General Meeting. ..."

II. Failing to give in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A such particulars of "Greater Extensions inclusive of Interest" lumped together at Rs. 10,67,48,228-2-6 under the head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A as will disclose the general nature of the said Assets.

Section 132 (1). "The Balance Sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets ... of the Company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those ... assets."

(2) "The Balance Sheet shall be in the form marked F in the Third Schedule or as near thereto as circumstances admit."

Form F. "Property and Assets," "Fixed Capital Expenditure" "(Distinguishing as far as possible between expenditure upon Goodwill, Lands, Buildings, Leaseholds, Railway Sidings, Plant, Machinery, Furniture, Development of Property, Patents, Trade Marks and Designs, Interest paid out of Capital during construction, etc. ...)"

III. Failing to give in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A such particulars as will disclose how the value of the fixed assets, viz., "Greater Extensions inclusive of Interest" lumped together at Rs. 10,67,48,228-2-6 under the head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A has been arrived at—whether at cost or market value.

Section 132 (1). "The Balance Sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets ... of the Company giving such particulars as will disclose ... how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at."

IV. Failing to distinguish in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A as far as possible between expenditure upon tangible assets, viz., "Ores and Properties" and intangible assets, viz., "Concessions" which on the contrary have been lumped together under one head "Ores, Properties, Concessions, etc.", at Rs. 21,24,250 under the head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Section 132 (2). Same as in No. II. And Form F.—Same as in No. II.

V. Failing to distinguish in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A as far as possible between expenditure upon "Leasehold" and "Freehold" lands which on the contrary have been lumped together under one head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Form F.—Same as in No. II.

VI. Failing to distinguish in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A. as far as possible between expenditure upon "Ore Mines" and "Quarries" which on the contrary have been lumped together under one head "Ore Mines and Quarries" at Rs. 10,24,052-0-10 under the head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Section 132 (2). Same as in No. II. And Form F.—Same as in No. II.

VII. Failing to state in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A in every case the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head distinguished under the general head "Fixed Capital Expenditure" at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Section 132 (2). Same as in No. II. And Form F.—"... and stating in every case the original cost and the total depreciation written off under each head."

VIII. Failing to distinguish in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A. "Debts considered Good" from "Debts considered Doubtful" and "Debts considered Bad" under the head "Sundry Debtors" at Rs. 35,79,367-13-4 under the head "Book Debts" at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Section 132 (2). Same as in No. II. And Form F.—"Book Debts." "... distinguishing in all cases between debts considered good and debts considered doubtful or bad."

IX. Failing to state separately in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A "Debts due by the Directors or other Officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons" under the head "Book Debts" at Rs. 35,79,367-13-4 at page 15 on the Assets side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Section 132 (2). Same as in No. II. And Form F.—"Book Debts." "... Debts due by Directors or other Officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons to be separately stated in all cases."

X. Failing to include in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A a true summary of the Capital and Liabilities of the said Company in respect of:—

Section 132 (1). The Balance Sheet shall contain a summary of the Capital and Liabilities of the Company. ...

(a) Its called up capital of Rs. 29,325 on 391 New Ordinary Shares of Rs. 75 each being the balance of 3,50,000 Ordinary Shares included under the head "Authorised and Issued Caiptal" on the Capital and Liabilities side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A at page 14 thereof.

(b) The premium of Rs. 39,960 on 108 New Deferred Shares of Rs. 30 each at the rate of Rs. 370 per share being the balance of 48,750 Deferred Shares included under the head "Authorised and Issued Capital" on the Capital and Liabilities side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A at page 14 thereof.

XI. Failing to give in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A, such particulars of "Sinking Fund" and "other Funds" lumped together at Rs. 32,09,284-15-10 under one head "Sinking and other Funds" at page 16 on the Liabilities side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A as will disclose the general nature of the Liabilities of the said Company in respect of these Funds.

Section 132 (1). "The Balance Sheet shall contain a summary ... of the Capital and Liabilities of the Company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities.

XII. Failing to show in the said Balance Sheet Annexture A "Sinking Fund" separately from "Any Other Fund created out of Net Profits" which on the contrary have been lumped together at Rs. 32,09,284-15-10 under one head "Sinking and Other Funds" at page 16 on the Liabilities side of the said Balance Sheet Annexture A.

Section 132 (2). Same as in No. II. And Form F.—"Capital and Liabilities." "Any Sinking Fund", "Any other Fund created out of Net Profits."

Under the circumstances I charge the accused Company under Section 131 of the said Act read with Section 132 together with Form F prescribed by the last-mentioned Section with having made default in complying with the requirements of the said Sections and the said Form F and pray that the accused Company be dealt with according to law.

Magistrate: "How many Directors are there"?

Mr. Manekial: "There are about twelve Directors, but we are proceeding against the Company and not individuals. Here in this case the principal officer is the Agent."

Magistrate: "One thing I want to understand and that is that here the Auditors of the Company have certified that the report and the audited balance sheet are prepared in accordance with law."

Mr. Manekial said that that was an incorrect statement. The Auditors said that the provisions of the law had been complied with.

Magistrate: "What is your grievance"?

Mr. Manekial said that there were twelve items of grievance. One of them was that the report was not read at the meeting. It was, no doubt, posted to the shareholders. The nature of the assets was not given.

Magistrate: "Do I understand that the majority of your grievance is in respect of the balance sheet"?

Mr. Manekial: "Yes, your Worship."

Magistrate: "Whose function is it to prepare an audited statement of account"?

Mr. Manneklal: "The Director's. It is they who are responsible for it. It is for the Directors to prepare the balance sheet and the Auditors to check it."

After some further arguments his Worship granted the summons.

TAJ STRIKE.

The Strike situation is not changed in the least. The Police case against 14 strikers has been postponed to the 19th instant. At 5 p.m. the strikers met at Wellington Mews, said their prayers, discussed the principles laid down by Pope Leo XIII in his encyclical 'Rerum Novarum' as to why the rich should help the poor, knelt down, said the 'Angelus' and dispersed after paying a visit to the church.

The case of Criminal Trespass filed by Mr. Gandy, the Secretary of the Indian Hotels Coy., Ltd., comes off to-day at the Esplanade Police Court.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. N. M. JOSHI TO REPRESENT INDIAN WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The following are the delegates to the fourth International Labour Conference which will meet at Geneva on 18th October 1922:—For the Government of India:—B. N. Basu, Esqr., Member, Council of India, London; Sir Louis Kershaw, Secretary, Industries and Overseas Department, India Office, London. For the employers:—Sir Alfred Pickford of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co., Calcutta. For the workers:—N. M. Joshi, Esqr., M.L.A., of the Servants of India Society.

A correspondent wires:—In a public meeting held on the 7th instant, the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) expressed their deep sorrow at the sad death of India's old and great patriot Srijut Motilal Ghosh who had spent all his life in the service of the Motherland.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public Protest Meeting against Rent Act Amendment Bill, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, opp. Museum, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding, 6-30 p.m.

Prof. Levi's lecture, the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 15.

English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, due at 7 a.m.

Parsi Khowadsal gathering at the Empress Cinema, 10 am.

Public Leiture by the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, on Primary Education, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

Turkish Victory Day.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Gandhi Day: Public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

BAPTISTA.—Dr. Louis Walter Baptista L. M. & S., brother of Joseph Baptista Esqr. Bar-at-Law died, on Monday 11th September 1922.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The Mile of rupees now totals 712 ft.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA.

At a meeting of the students of Shree Mahavir Jaina Vidyalaya expression was given to deep regret at the sudden and sorrowful death of Acharya Shree Vijaydharma Surishwarjee, who rendered great services to the Jain community and literature.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day Thursday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper on Garcia d' Orta, a Little Known Owner of Bombay. By Prof. A. X. Soares, will be read.

FATALITIES ON R. I. M. S. WILLIAM GARRICK.

The explosion of gas which occurred on board the R. I. M. S. William Garrick on the 29th ultimo resulting in the deaths of 3 workmen named, Pascoal Fernandez, Mahomed Hoosien and Hoosein Khan formed the subject of further enquiry before Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner and the jury, at the Coroner's Court, when Mr. Thomas Webb, Second Engineer and Ship Surveyor of the Government of Bombay gave evidence. Mr. Webb said he was asked by the Deputy Commissioner of Police to examine the plant on the vessel and he examined it on Friday, when the Police were present. Lieut. Commander Bergina R. I. M., was also present. The ammonia gas comes through pipes into a brine tank. The tank and pipes were in good conditnon, practically new. The refrigerator worked independently but got its steam from the main boiler. When witness examined the plant the pressure on the suction side was less than on that on the delivery side, which was 175 as compared with 40 on the other side. Witness examined the cocks in the engine-room and in the holds. The valves were in order He would expect to find gas in he pipes having regard to the condition of the valves. There should have been no difficulty in finding out the pressure The gauge was in the engine, not in the holds. There were four sections of the plant. They were in common presuming that the cocks were open. The gas in the pipes could be forced out by working the engine. That would clear the system.

After some more evidence was recorded further enquiry was adjiurned.

CABLE ITEMS.

Geneva.—The fifth Commission has agreed to recommend the League to request states adhering to the opium convention to take immediate measures to limit the manufacture of morphia. M. Ador (Swiss delegate) declared that the Federal Council would introduce the system of imports certificates proposed by the League as soon as the opium convention was adopted by the Federal Assembly.

A striking proof of the revival of export in the wool textile trade is adduced from a statement by the President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, in which he says that the demand for exporting certificates from the Chamber to the 31st August was double the demand for the whole of 1921.

Paris.—The Entertainments tax has produced forty-six million francs in 1921, compared with thirty-seven million for 1920.

Berlin.—It is stated that the Stinnes-Luber and the Stinnes-Lubersac agreement was the model for Urquhart-Krassin agreement, which has just been concluded. It is also stated that German industry, represented chiefly by Krupps, is being asked to participate in the new undertaking, the object of which is the development of Russian resources.

Berlin.—The protest of the German Federation of Trades Unions shows that the practice of employing the foreign rate of exchange as a basis for calculation of market prices and means off payment has now spread to the retail trade. The Federation is asking Governments to prevent in this connection home transactions.

The provisional value of the personal estate of the late Lord Northcliffe is computed at two millions sterling. Lawyers explain that this does not mean that the total value will not be double that amount.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that imports were £ 82361000, an increase of £ 877000 compared with July. Exports were £ 60082000, a decrease of £ 286000 compared with July.

The Prince of Wales received the Maharaja of Rajpipla at the Saint James' Palace on Tuesday. Subsequently, His Royal Highness went to Balmoral.

In the Nothern Section of the Third Division Association Football League Nelson beat Halifax two nil.

Mr. Lewis Haslam, a Member of Parliament, is dead.

Gibratar.—Steamer "Soldier Prince" has arrived here and landed forty passengers and twenty-one crew, all non-British subjects from the "Hammonia."

Mr. Leslie Urquhart states that the British Government have agreed to the signature of the contract between the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated and the Soviet Government.

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Thursday, September 14, 1922.

NOT ASKING FOR THE MOON.

That the military success of the Kemalists would spread consternation in pro-Greek circles and as a consequence give rise to dishonest propaganda against the Turks was, of course, to be expected. That that expectation has not been falsified is amply shown by the telegrams of the correspondents of Reuter's and the London "Times". Mr. Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador in Turkey, has been specially active with his hair-raising alarms about the disasters that would befall innocent Europe as a result of Mustafa Kemal's victory. "The assassination of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the spark that exploded Europe into the Great War; the recovery of Smyrna by the triumphant forces has revived Turkey, and may lead to another conflagration unless the danger is recognised and is dealt with firmly" was, we are told, the warning of the ex-ambassador, on being interviewed by a representative of "The Times". Could dishonest misrepresentation further go? The reprehensible character of Mr. Morgenthau's propaganda will be realised from the fact that a dastardly assassination is compared to the recapture by the Turks of their own territory! The inevitable bogey of massacres of the Christian population follows as a matter of course. Mr. Morgenthau, after expressing his doubt "if the Turks are now content in view of their avowed aim of regaining Smyrna and Constantinople", "dreads that even this may be accompanied by widespread massacres and looting, partly as a makeshift means of paying the troops and partly as a means to remove the inconvenient minorities, as was done during the late war". While Mr. Morgenthau was thus libelling the Turks, the lie direct was being given to his interested outburst by a news agency which cannot be accused of pro-Turk bias. This is what Reuter's London correspondent cabled on Monday:

"It is feared in London that the Turkish complaint to the League of Nations of alleged Greek outrages during the retreat may be a prelude to retaliation, but details of the entry into Smyrna received officially show that it was not accompanied by excesses. There was a slight panic following the entry due to indiscriminate shooting by either Armenians or Greeks, but quiet was restored within half an hour by the Turkish commander, who guaranteed his troops would not undertake reprisals. There was recurrence of random firing accompanied by looting on Saturday, whereupon the Turkish commander undertook patroling of the city. Allied naval and military detachments have landed at Smyrna in concurrence with the Turkish commander and their presence will materially lessen the danger to refugees. The certainty of shortage of foodstuffs is disquieting however."

It suits the purpose of "Christian" propagandists, whose one object is to see the Turk wiped off the face of the earth, to paint him as black as they can. The telegram, which we reproduce above, is an eloquent commentary on their despicable campaign of calumny against the Turks. It is noteworthy that the slight panic which did take place in Smyrna was "due to indiscriminate shooting by either Armenians or Greeks"—who figure as innocent lambs in the massacre stories of propagandists—and that "quiet was restored by the Turkish commander who guaranteed that his troops would not undertake reprisals." The admirable discipline displayed by the victorious Turkish troops is as characteristic of them as the indiscriminate shooting by Armenians or Greeks is characteristic of their methods of provoking the Turkish populace. And the restraint of the Turkish troops is brought into relief by the fact that the Greeks in their retreat "laid waste the countryside, leaving Western Anatolia in ruins" and "were guilty of hideous atrocities as they fell back." Of what European nation could it be said that its troops would have behaved with this phenomenal restraint in the face of such provocation? These troops saw, as they marched forward, their *own country* laid waste by the retreating enemy "leaving the whole of Western Anatolia in ruins" and their women and children subjected to "hideous atrocities"; they saw the populace of Smyrna being provoked by indiscriminate shooting by Armenians or Greeks. They saw all this but did not allow their just indignation to make them forget their duty to their country and fellow-beings. It is these troops who are grossly defamed by propagandist like Mr. Morgenthau who with irresponsibility talk of the Nationalist movement having "crystallised into a formidable manifestation of Turkish military power and racial intolerance", who raise blood-curdling alarms that "Germany's unemployed officers, finding Turkey able to come to life again and defy the Powers, would jump at the chance to join Mustapha Kemal in a barbaric war of revenge and plunder, in which they might find opportunities for personal aggrandisement," and that "thus, the democracies of the Europe averse to intolerance and military burdens, may become the victims of "these gunmen of the world", rallying under the victorious Crescent and embarking on lucrative aggression, perhaps, with Soviet assistance."

What is the crime of the Turks that has evoked this outcry? This that the Turks have retaken and want back their own territory and wish to live an independent life of their own. The motive of the outcry is transparent. "Christian" Europe, with the exception of France and Italy, does not want the Turk to come into his own. It is this "Christian" prejudice, which, unfortunately, seems still to hold sway in the counsels of the British Government. The menace to Europe exists only in the imagination of "Christian" propagandists. As the French journal, "Matin", warning the Balkan States, says: "There is no question of a Turkish threat to their independence. It is purely a matter of retaking territory which is their legitimate property." Another French journal tersely sums up the Turkish case when it says: "Peace is possible in the Near East if Britain will be reasonable. The Turks though they are exalted by success are not asking for the moon." The Turkish claims are as irreducible as they are just and Britain can obtain guarantees for the protection of minorities and the Straits by an entente with the Turks. Will Britain be reasonable?

RAILWAY FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed to consider the problem of railway finance and management is reported to have arrived at a significant decision. The Committee has now added one more to the overwhelmingly large list of authorities in favour of State management of the Indian Railways though only after a keen struggle and by a majority. The minority contains names which are by themselves eloquent comment on the present situation in India. We are not even now sanguine about the decision of the Government and the Secretary of State who are easily influenced by non-Indian interests. No one realises more acutely than we do the incompetence of the Indian Government of to-day to handle, with credit to themselves and profit to the country, such a vast commercial asset as the Indian Railways. An obviously anti-national bias has influenced this Government in the purchase of stores, the provision and manufacture of accessories and the recruitment of the personnel for the Indian Railways. Nevertheless we demand State management of our Railways. And if there were no other considerations, two specific reasons would alone suffice to determine this demand. India has been promised "a progressive realisation of complete self-government." The handling of such essential practical issues, as the Indian Railways and the Indian Currency, will provide an unfailing barometer to ascertain how far the promise has fruitioned. For ourselves, we have never believed in the reality of the promise nor do we admit the right of any nation to "promise" self-government to India. But there is a section of Indians, who gifted with more credulity than perspicacity, continue to believe in this "experiment" in spite of the accumulating evidence of insincerity and bad faith of the most responsible British statesmen. If the State-managed Indian Railways continue to be indifferent to Indian interests as the foreign Companies have been, even after the "Reforms", the unreality of the latter will become the more patent. And even the most enthusiastic supporter of the present Indian Government must realise the force of the other consideration we urge in favour of State management, especially at the present juncture. The Companies cost us annually a crore in commission alone. And for what kind of management? Let the third-class passengers or the sufferers from coal shortage reply.

On the question of financing the Indian Railways, we have never been able to sympathise with the recommendations of the Acworth Committee, or their endorsement by the legislature by the voting of a comprehensive, non-lapsing grant of 150 crores for five years. This is bad finance, bad economics, bad politics, and we wonder how those who pride themselves on their love for "constitutional" methods should have lent themselves to such an utterly indefensible measure. The Acworth Committee wanted a separation of the railway budget entirely from the general budget of the country, mainly on the ground that the railways do not receive their due from a combined budget. Arguments like the one adduced in para 37 of their Report are incontrovertible as far as they go. But we wonder if the Committee would have been quite as enthusiastic about the separation of the railway budget, now that the Indian Railways are demonstrated to be, not a profitable concern, as they had all along assumed them to be, but a losing venture. But precisely because the Railways are a losing concern, needing the application of a brake as much to further extension and new construction as to the extravagant and wasteful manner of the actual operation, that we recommend a separation of the railway budget. The State would still get its share of surplus profits whenever the railways show any profit, and yet be able more easily to prevent undue optimism in new construction or extension and betterment, if each enterprise were judged strictly on its own commercial merit, instead of being considered as one out of a hundred factors that go to make up the collective prosperity of the Railways as a whole. We think the Committee of the Legislature has misapprehended the issue in negativing the proposal for separation—if they believe the combination will improve the finances of the Government of India. Though it is a faint one, the only hope to put a brake upon the frenzied finance in Indian railways is to separate the budgets, and allow each item of the railway programmes to be individually scrutinised and judged strictly upon its own commercial merits. The medley of political and military considerations which now determine the Indian Railway finance will prevent every reform, however, desirable, and block every economy however necessary. Without a complete separation there is no way to avoid this multiplicity of considerations in shaping and developing the Railway enterprise of India.

Notes of the Day

Charity Begins At Home.

Just at the moment when Mr. Lloyd George and his "Greek Controllers" at Downing Street are denouncing the Turks for their alleged "atrocities" against the Greeks and the Armenians and other Christian populations, it is pathetic to read in the "Times" about the cruelties perpetrated by "Christians" on "Christians." The Greeks—whom Mr. Lloyd George has idolised—are not less guilty in this respect than the Rumanians or any other group of Eastern Christians. The following letter which appeared in a recent issue of the "Times" speaks far more vividly than any comments of ours would on the mentality of Eastern "Christians", who, according to Mr. Lloyd George, are poor, innocent lambs:—

"PERSECUTION OF BAPTISTS IN RUMANIA.

To the Editor of 'The Times.'

Sir,—For more than two years past Baptists in Rumania have been from time to time seriously persecuted. Their worship has been in many districts forbidden, their chapels closed, their property seized and worshippers and preachers imprisoned and fined. Violent assaults on the part of police and other officials, without any pretence of legal procedure, have in recent months become almost a normal feature.

It is impossible to hold the Rumanian Government guiltless in the matter. Representative American and British Baptists have repeatedly laid the facts personally before the heads of Departments of State concerned, but have received no satisfaction beyond fair promises or indignant denials. The petitions of Rumanian citizens have hitherto proved utterly ineffective. We begin to understand why Rumania so long hesitated to sign a peace treaty guaranteeing the religious rights of minorities.

That I restrict this letter to the grievances of one Christian denomination is due to the fact that the evidence respecting these has come directly into my own hands as European vice-president of the Baptist World Alliance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLIFFORD.

18, Waldeck-road, West Ealing, W. 13, July 25."

It is possible that when Mr. Lloyd George denounced the Turks his attention had not been drawn to the foregoing letter, or if it had been, he would not believe it, because did he not till lately regard the "Times" as his enemy? Since Lord Northcliffe's fatal illness, the "Times" has begun to woo Mr. Lloyd George's goodwill, and we shall not wonder if a reconciliation is effected between the two before long. This digression apart, we think it is time Mr. Lloyd George, before berating the, according to him, incorrigible Turk for his religious intolerance, took in hand the urgent task of curing his brother "Christians" of their spirit of intolerance and religious fanaticism. Charity, it has been well said, begins at home, and Mr. Lloyd George ought to practise it first among his fellow-Christians.

Criminal Extravagance.

One would imagine from the praises sung of them by the admiring members of the Corporation that most of the Municipal Commissioners in Bombay are supermen. The city, however, does not show any signs of improvement as a result of their activities. That does not mean that the expenditure is stationary. On the other hand, it is mounting up by lakhs. The extravagance of the Municipal authorities knows no limits and at the last meeting of the Corporation a glaring example of such extravagance was exposed to the public gaze. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, who moved that the revised estimates for the construction of a new bridge at Kasheli in connection with the new Tansa main be adopted, confessed to the helplessness of the Corporation in such matters. The original estimate was below Rs. 25 lakhs and the revised estimate was for about Rs. 34 lakhs. The Committee, however, approved of the higher figures. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta complained bitterly against the carelessness of the authorities and their utter indifference to economy. He said that no attempt had been made to explain the increase in the estimates, when the prices of materials had gone down by nearly 70 per cent. The Corporation was helpless in such matters, for the Commissioner came to them in a hurry without any estimates and, almost at the point of the pistol, asked for their sanction. Sanction is immediately given. Is there any method in this madness which is ruinous to the rate-payer? Mr. Mehta reinforced his point by observing that when the Social Service League wanted a few thousand rupees for the good of the people, the economic conscience of the members at once came in the way and they would not give even a single pie! He quoted many other glaring examples, but all to no avail. Dr. Viegas was no less emphatic in his protest. But theirs was a voice in the wilderness. This is not the first instance when lakhs have been given away at the mere demand of the Commissioner. The Commissioner gave a sort of explanation to soothe the wounded feelings of the Corporators, but it was a halting explanation and he admitted that he was at fault. There is no money, however, for giving small increase to the "halalkhores" and sweepers.

Honours And Honours.

A curious commentary is furnished on the conferment of "Honours" by the Negroes of America making themselves free with Dukedoms and Knighthoods. A New York message to the "Daily Mail" reads thus:

"Dukedoms and knighthoods as rewards for services to the negro cause were ceremoniously conferred upon a number of coloured men from different parts of the world by Mr. Marcus Garvey—Provisional President of Africa—at a Negro reception in New York. All present were in evening dress or in the gorgeous uniforms of various Negro associations.

The Duke of Uganda and the Duke of the Niger were the two principal titles conferred, the latter upon a Negro clergyman. Several British subjects received knighthoods and various Negress debutantes were presented to President Garvey before whom everyone was required to kneel."

There are honours and honours, and we do not see any objection to the Negroes bemusing themselves with pretty titles. After the disclosures that were made in the British Parliament about "corrupting public taste and demoralising public opinion," we do not wonder that "honours" should be regarded with cynicism. There is a limit, however, to political corruption and demoralisation, and in India—and the British Dominions too—the banner of revolt has been unfurled. The success of the anti-titles movement in Inndia is to be judged not so much by the number of titles given up as by the number of "Not-wanted's." The Negroes of America, while satisfying the craze for titles, have also shown that we need not hang on the smiles of capricious bureaucrats but that we may satisfy our craze for titles by awarding them ourselves. In India, however, it has come to be realized that the best title for a selfless public servant is the esteem of his fellow men and judged in this light the future is full of promise. The action of the Negroes ought to serve at least as an eye-opener to some of those Indians—of an older generation—who still hug to their bosom the meaningless toys of titles.

Bombay Landlords, Please Note!

The landlords in the Municipal Corporation are just now swearing by book, bell and candle about their woes under the Rent Act. But not one of them has said a word about the woes of tenants even under the Act, which is supposed to make for their security. Some landlords—warrich men mostly—have found no impediment in the Act for their grabbing propensities and have raised the rents of their houses from thirty to sixty per cent. The process of law is too cumbersome for the tenant, and the rich landlord has a way of insinuating himself into the favour of law and the officers of law. Where, through some mishap, the law goes against him, the disgruntled landlord can wreak his vengeance on the tenant in diverse ways by applying constant pinpricks. There are, of course, honest, God-fearing landlords, who have submitted to the Rent Act, and in other ways liberally treated their tenants. But these are few. The landlords who have cried themselves hoarse in the Corporation over the iniquities of the Rent Act are fortunate in that they are in Bombay, where their claims are more favourably regarded by the authorities. We, therefore, take the liberty of commending to their notice the following proceedings at the Lambeth County Court at which one

"John Richard Harvey, of Glengarry-road, East Dulwich, S.E., applied for possession of two rooms and a bathroom at his house occupied by Percy William Simmonds, who, he said, owed £3 10s. rent.

Simmonds applied for an apportionment of his rent, saying he was grossly overcharged. He was now paying 14s. a week rent, and had paid 16s. Harvey a fortnight ago served him with another notice of an increase of 1s. 2½d. He found that Harvey had never had his rent increased, although he had taken his full 40 per cent. increase from him. Harvey's rent was still £30 a year.

The Registrar decided that Simmonds should pay only one-third of the rent, rates, and taxes, and reduced his rent to 7s. a week.

Harvey: What am I to do? There are hundreds of people who would jump into these rooms at 14s. a week. It is very hard on me.

Mr. Horner Hargreaves (for Simmonds): Under the Rent Restriction Act the landlord has very few rights, if any. The tenant has 99 points in his favour and the landlord the remaining one. By this decision you owe my client between £24 and £25 overpaid rent.

The question as to the amount of overpaid rent was adjourned."

There are many more cases of this description. Compared with the landlord in England, the landlord in Bombay is decidedly better off, and this is due to the innate sympathy that subsists between the Government—which is based on capitalism—and the landlords. In attempting to amend the Act in a way more favourable to the claims of rapacious landlords, the Bombay Government have overlooked the hardship to which the vast majority of tenants are to be exposed a fresh. If the Bombay Legislative Council were actuated by a sense of proportion, it would shelve the question of amendment until the landlors gave better proof of their alleged woes. The landlords' cry in the Corporation in a way reminds us of Mr. Lloyd George's loud denunciation of Turkish "atrocities" on the poor "Christian" lambs of Asia Minor and Thrace.

A Reasonable Demand.

The attitude taken up by the Legislative Assembly towards certain recommendations of the last Geneva session of the International Labour Conference shows how incompetent it is to safeguard the interests of "the masses" whom it professes to represent. The Viceroy in his opening address congratulated the Central Legislature on the passage of the amended Indian Factories Act. But he omitted to mention to what extent the recommendations of the International Labour Conference were whittled down by a legislature with a pro-capitalistic bias. The same unsympathetic attitude was displayed by the Legislative Assembly on Monday when it refused to agree to the reasonable demands of Mr. Joshi regarding the question of the weekly rest day in commercial establishments, and an eight hours' day in inland navigation. All that Mr. Joshi wanted was that representative organisations of employers and employees should be consulted, before the Assembly came to a final judgment on these questions. And yet his reasonable demand was rejected by the Assembly.

IRELAND.

SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT.

DAIL VINDICATES LATTER'S AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Dail Eireann has adopted by 54 votes to 15 the resolution approving the action of government to vindicate the authority of the South Irish Parliament Labour members formed a minority.

The Irish Provisional Government has secured its first victory in the Dail Eireann by defeating by fifty-one votes to seventeen a resolution moved by a labour leader with reference to the postal strike, which repudiated the statement made by the Minister for Home Affairs. This statement declared that Government did not recognise the Civil Servants' right to strike.

POSTAL STRIKE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The postal strike is now general throughout the South and the West of Ireland. The Government is trying to maintain a restricted service but the Dublin citizens are practically without letters and telegrams. Telephones have been put out of action. Conditions are even worse in the rural districts owing to the interruption of communications through the Irregulars' destructiveness. Trade is suffering heavily.

IBN SAUD'S LOYALTY TO BRITISH GOVT.

REPORTS OF SECRET TREATIES CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Colonial Office issues the following statement:—

"Reports have appeared in the Press to the effect that Ibn Saud, Sultan of Najd, has recently concluded some form of military agreement, which by necessary implication must be opposed to the policy of the British Government in the Arabian Peninsula and contrary to the spirit of the agreement subsisting between them and Ibn Saud. The Sultan of Nejd has concluded no such agreement and in repudiating these reports he has taken the opportunity of renewing his assurances of friendship to the British Government and of the respect for the covenants subsisting between them and himself. It is worthy of record that Ibn Saud of his own motion promptly directed the attention of the British Government to the published rumours and to the probable source of their inspiration and expressed his entire confidence that the British Government continued to be fully aware of his friendly policy towards them and that rumours of this sort would not have any effect on them."

MESOPOTAMIAN GARRISONS.

FORCE PERSONNEL REINFORCED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

With refrence to the Press statement that the garrison in Mesopotamia is being reinforced, Reuter is informed that there is no question of sending fresh troops, either British or Indian, to Mesopotamia—in fact there is no idea of sending additional forces to Iraq. As regards the Air Force it was arranged months ago that it should take over the military control from October 1st and any movement in this direction can only be connected with the departures of the Air Force personnel.

EGYPT'S " COLLISION WITH "SEINE "

FRENCH OWNERS' ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

French owners of the "Seine" which collided with the "Egypt," who did not choose to be represented at the Board of Trade enquiry in a statement published in the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce" allege that the accident was the fault of the "Egypt", which was on the way of the "Seine" and steaming fourteen knots. The "Seine" was only going five. The delay in the "Seine" going to the help of the "Egypt" was due to the disappearance of that vessel in the fog.

RUBBER PROBLEM.

CONSIDERATION OF RESTRICTION SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.

Sir James Stevenson presided at a meeting of the Rubber Committee at the Colonial Office to-day to consider the resolution passed by the Rubbergrowers' Association which favours the restriction scheme provided that voluntary assistance to the interests being operated in the Dutch East Indies can be obtained in an adequate measure. The resolution urges that, if the export duty scheme be adopted, a maximum duty on the lowest percentage of standard production should be fixed at the lowest possible rate in order to avoid further heavy taxation of producers. It is proposed that the producers be consulted in the settlement of the administration of the scheme. The Rubber Shareholders' Association has approved of the Association's recommendations but urges that a prompt action is deferred until it has consulted Mr. Churchill, who is keenly interested in the solution of the problem.

Sir J. Stevenson pointed out that the Colonial Office had to consider the effect of restriction upon the development of the rubber-producing colonies as well as an immediate prospective relief to the rubber interests.

VENICE CONFERENCE.

PROBABILITY OF NON-PARTICIPATION BY TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.

Rome.—The likelihood of Turks not accepting the invitation to the Venice Conference is hinted at by Fethi Bey, the Kemalist Minister of the Interior. In an interview he said, he thought it preferable, that the Powers should allow Turks to negotiate with the Greeks at Smyrna.

INDIA'S CELEBRATION OF VICTORY.

17TH SEPTEMBER FIXED.

Seth Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, has proposed that the brilliant victory of His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Mujahidin of Angora in Asia Minor should be celebrated on Sunday the 17th instant at night with illuminations in all mosques and private houses by all Mussalmans throughout India. Prayers should also be observed the same night at 9 p.m. (Railway Time), as on the previous occasion, for the complete and final victory of the Mujahidin of Angora over the enemies of Islam. It is hoped all Khilafat Committees and public Associations will celebrate this victory in a most befitting manner throughout India and send reports thereof to the Central Khilafat Office for publication and transmission to the Angora Government.

A procession of Khilafat Volunteers and students of National schools has been arranged on Sunday in the city of Bombay.

PRAYER DAY IN BOMBAY.

UNIQUE DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALL MOSQUES.

The Prayer Day was observed in Bombay by Muslims of all seets with unique harmony. Sunnies and Shias decorated their mosques with Islamic flags and offered heart-felt prayers in big congregations for the speedy and complete victory of His Excellency Ghanzi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and hisvictorious armies. At the Juma Mosque a huge gathering of 20000 Muslims, including the Afgan Consul of Bombay and Brigadier-General Habibullah Khan, attended. Mr. B. F. Bharucha was also among those present. The prayers were conducted by Maulana Shah Abdulmajid of Budaun in pathetic and impressive words, which deeply moved the audience. After the prayers were over, Mr. Bharucha made an eloquent speech regarding the Kemalists' success over the Greeks. Maulana Abdulmajid appealed for the Angora Fund and Rs. 992 were collected on the spot.

At the Menara Mosque Seth Chotani and Maulana Abdulaleem Siddiqi were present and on Seth Chotani's appeal nearly Rs. 2,000 were collected for the Angora Fund. At the Zakarya Mosque Maulvi Moazzamali presided over a huge meeting and a congratulatory resolution was passed. Similar ceremonies were observed in all mosques throughout the city. The Shias also demonstrated their Islamic brotherhood and observed prayers at the Imambara, where Hajee Moosa Munshi recited an interesting Persian poem composed by himself.

PRAYERS IN AFRICA.

Telegrams received from Africa show that prayers were, observed by Mussalmans throughout Africa on the Central Khilafat Committee's call. Intimations from other foreign Islamic countries are expected. Telegrams are being received in the Central Khilafat Office from all parts of India showing that the day was observed with unprecedented success.

CABLE TO DJELALUDDIN ARIF BEY.

The following cablegram has been sent to His Excellency Djelaludinn Arif Bey from the Central Khilafat Committee, "Your cablegram to Seth Chotani conveying united India's unbounded joy over brilliant Islamic victory. Alhamdu Lillah. Prayers were observed on the 8th instant throughout India. Muslims of all sects joined wholeheartedly, displaying unique harmony and unity for the common cause. Telegrams are being received from all parts of India and Africa offering congratulations to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his victorious armies. Intimations of Islamic countries are expected. The united prayers of the whole Islamic world will insure the speedy and complete victory of Islam. Insha Allah."

B. P. C. C'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following cablegram has been sent by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—"This meeting of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee wholeheartedl congratulates the undaunted leader, His Excellency Field Marshal Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of Grand National Assembly, and his victorious army on the brilliant progress and splendid triumph over the Greek Army."

Shops in some bazars of Cawnpore were illuminated on the evening of September 11th to celebrate the Turkish victory over the Greeks.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

21 PERSONS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, Sept. 12.

After the arrest of Mr. Bapat nine volunteers and twelve Mawalis were arrested within the last three days. Nineteen of them got 3 months' rigorous imprisonment one got two months and the last one month's simple.

KEMALISTS OCCUPY BRUSA.

QUESTION OF FREEDOM OF STRAITS.

TURKS AND VENICE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.

Constantinople.—Brusa, which was first occupied by Kemalist cavalry and then abandoned, was yesterday definitely occupied by Kemalists. The Greeks got away via Mudania and have been transported to Rodosto. An Inter-Allied military mission and two companies of French infantry have landed at Mudania in order to maintain order. The Turks threaten that unless Turkish prisoners interned in allegedly unhealthy conditions at Oldphalerum Larissa are transferred elsewhere, all Greek prisoners including Generals will be identically treated.

REPORTED DISORDER IN SMYRNA.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Delayed accounts of the entry of the Turks into Smyrna shew that it was followed by considerable disorder during the first thirty-six hours. The bazars were systematically looted and practically every shop in the Armenian quarter of the town except those owned by foreigners was emptied. Order has since been restored.

GREEK EVACUATION.

Arrangements are being made to repatriate refugees. The Allied naval detachments have been re-embarked. It appears that, notwithstanding the breaking up of the Greek resistence in face of the Turkish advane, the formers' evacuation of Smyrna was well organised. The base depots were thoroughly cleared.

CAUSES OF GREEK FAILURE.

The Greek failure was apparently due to a "general strike" by the rank and file and intensified by the officers' lack of confidence in General Haduianestis.

FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

FRENCH AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH VIEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Paris.—A French semi-official statement says a note was presented to the French Foreign Office to-day declaring that the British Government reckons on the help of its Allies to ensure the defence of Constantinople and Gallipoli Peninsula. The Note proposes that the urgent military questions should for the time being be entrusted to the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople. The French Government will probably decide by Thursday on the nature of its replies to Britain and Italy. A semi-official statement adds that without prejudice to Thursday's decisions or contemplated measures, it is already certain that French Government is as much attached to the principle of the freedom of the Straits as the British Government.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Paris.—Commenting on the Near Eastern situation the "Echo de Paris" emphasises that the French Government is no less attached to the freedom of the Straits than the British and recalls that the Turks by closing the Straits prolonged the war by two years. It says that precautions must be taken against repetition of such eventuality and that the French and British must do this together.

The "Le Petit Parisien" declares that it is no secret that the views of Allies concerning Thrace and the Straits are divergent, but the French Government remains firmly attached to the principle of freedom of the Straits. It will be sufficient if an agreement is reached on methods for securing this.

M. Gustave Herve writing in the "Victoire" says the Truks must be informed that though they have beaten Greeks they have not yet defeated the armies of the Entente. They must be told that France, Britain and Italy remain, despite their differences, sided against them and that in the event of aggravation or conflict, France, Britain and Italy despite their relative exhaustion, are different from Greece.

FRANCE PREPARED FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

France has officially signified her agreement with Britain on the subject of the freedom of the Straits and has expressed her readiness to discuss any settlement provided that the legitimate aspirations of the Turks are safeguarded.

FRANCE AGREE TO A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that the French Government has intimated its adherence to the fresh Italian proposal for a preliminary Conference at Venice would be conditional on British adhesion. The British Government has expressed appreciation of the proposal, but expressed the opinion that the conclusion of armistice and the stabilisation of the situtionshould be awaited before a decision is taken.

ALLIES' NEAR EAST POLICY.

NO VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL ZONE TO BE TOLERATED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

From communications passing betwe Allied governments as regards their poli in the Near East, it is assumed in London, that there will be no departu from the general line of policy between Turkey and the Allies laid down in the Conference of last March of Foreign Ministers in Paris. A joint communication has already made it clear that no Kemalist violation of the neutral zone will be tolerated.

As regards the proposed Venice Conference, Allied Governments will await clearing up of the military situation, befo proposing anything definite in the nature a general political conference. The report that Jugo-Slavia has applied to Italy fo representation at the Conference is not confirmed officially, but such a step is recognised as inevitable and it is not unlikely that other Powers directly interested in the question of a common Turco-Bulgarian frontier will follow suit.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN SMYRNA.

TURKISH GUARANTEE FOR PRESERVATION OF ORDER.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A British official telegram from Smyrna

(Continued on next page.)

CAPTURE OF BRUSA.

Kemalist troops occupied Brusa on Monday, the Greeks getting away via Mudania to Rodosto. An Inter-Allied military mission and two companies of French infantry have been landed at Mudania "in order to maintain order."

WRECK OF THE "HAMMONIA."

DETAILS OF RESCUE.

ENGLISHMAN'S GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.

The "worst scenes in my experience" said Captain Day of the liner 'Kinfauns Castle' and whose long record on sea includes the saving of four ships' crews, when his ship arrived at Southampton this morning from Capetown with the survivors of Hamburg Amerika liner 'Hammonia' on board. The Captain estimated between fifty and sixty lives were lost in the sinking of the 'Hammonia' before the "Kinfauns Castle" arrived on the scene. He saw several dead bodies floating in the water and he said he would never forget the dreadful scenes during the eight hours during which the "Kinfauns Castle" was standing by. The majority of the 'Hammonia's' passengers were Spanish workers with their families and hence an accurate list of the missing is difficult to obtain.

CAUSE OF WREEK—INEXPLICABLE.

Captain Day said at ten in the morning he received an S. O. S. message during strong northeasterly gale and a heavy sea. He altered his course and reached 'Hammonia' at noon and found her on her side sinking, while around her were many overturned boats and rafts with people clinging to them. The "Kinfauns Castle" launched six lifeboats, which were very busy throughout the afternoon in mot difficult conditions. Meanwhile, the steamers 'Euclid' Soldier Prince' and the 'City of Valencia' arrived and took part in the work of rescue. The last of the 'Kinfaun Castle's' boats left 'Hammonia' at 6-20 in the evening with the German captain and officers. Sir minutes later the 'Hammonia' foundered. The captain of the 'Hammonia' interviewed said he was unable to account for the disaster. He found water was coming into the ship and decided to send out an S. O. S. Signal in view of the weather. He said everybody on board had been accounted for except fifteen people.

ROLE OF WIRELESS IN RESCUE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The remarkable part played by wireless in the rescue of the "Hammonia's" passengers and crew is shown by the Unio Castle Line's publication of thirty three messages sent and received by "Kinfaun' Castle" between ten twenty in the morn ing and eight sixteen at night on Satur day. These messages include enquiries from seven ships and show that at ten minutes to five the "Hammonia's" captain hoped to get towed by "Soldier Prince, but at a quarter to six he wirelessed "com quick. We are abandoning ship and sink ing fast."

Gibraltar.—Two boats belonging to th "Soldier Prince" were damaged and the chief officer injured in the "Hammonia" rescue operations. The captain of the "Soldier Prince" thinks that the cause foundering was that coaling ports gave in and water rushed in.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S GALLANTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The only Englishman aboard the "Hammonia" was Mr. William Jubb, a Yorkshireman who was going to Mexico to take up a post in Mexico City. The other passengers paid a tribute to Jubb's gallantry in assisting women and children. Reuter found Jubb surrounded by German women with tears in their eyes, loud in their praises of "Uncle Billy" for helping them into boats. It is said that when there was a rush of panic-stricken passengers to the boats, Jubb and a Germany officer stood at the gangway and drove them back to enable the women and children to get off first.

GERMAN REPARATION INSTALMENTS.

NEW BELGO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Brussels.—Following the break down in the Belgo-German negotiations in Berlin, the Belgian Foreign Minister has Notified the German Charge d'Affaires that his Government has decided to claim that Germany should guarantee Treasury bonds for the September and October reparation payments by gold deposit lodged in the bank acceptable to Belgium.

PREMIER'S TRIP TO GENENA.

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT EXPECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Great interest attaches to Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Geneva where he is expected to go on the 29th of this month and make an important pronouncement on general economic situation.

SCHEME FOR DISARMAMENT CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—The Third Commission of the Assembly has approved of the proposal of Lord Robert Cecil in favour of the scheme for a general disarmament convention.

Official and Personal.

The Raja of Vizianagaram died on Monday night at his residence in Mylapore (Madras) of fever.

"THOUGHTLESS AND HOPELESS."

PROTEST AGAINST PREMIER'S SPEECH.

BOMBAY MEETING ENDS IN A FIASCO.

The meeting that was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last night, under the auspices of the Presidency Association, to protest against the Premier's speech, ended in a fiasco. The proceedings could not go beyond the first resolution. It it had to be dissolved in the end, it was due more to the unbending attitude of the chairman, Mr. J. B. Petit, than to anything else.

From the very beginning signs were apparent that there were dissonant elements in the gathering. The speeches were heard with due respect and calm until Mr. Jaysukalal Mehta came on the scene. Most of the speeches were full of vigour, except those of confirmed ultra-Moderates. But even they, for once, unloosened their tongues and words seemed to come from their very hearts. Mr. Mehta, after making an impassioned speech, said that the resolution was not one with which he agreed fully and wanted it to be differently worded. He was asked to move an amendment, but he declined the invitation. His flits against Sir William Vincent and the Simla bureaucracy were received with repeated cheers. He said that the Premier had thrown down two challenges—one to the Turks, who had, within one month of that challenge, thrown the Greeks into the sea, and the other to Indians. Indians should accept that challenge, he said, by following up the Bardoli programme fully, except in regard to the entry into Councils. He said they could not come to grips with Government, unless the people were in contact with them, and for the purpose of establishing that contact, he advised the people to go into the Councils. Otherwise, he said they should have Civil Disobedience, in the alternative. Up to this point the proceedings which were orderly changed their character completely. One gentleman got up and said it was no use going into the Councils and coming into contact with a Government which refused to treat their political prisoners in a more seemly way. Mr. Mehta said he had a right to his opinion, and the objector could reply in due course. Mr. Mehta then brought his remarks to a close. Mr. K. M. Munshi then stepped forward and seemed to say that if he was not more often on political platforms it was more the fault and the misfortune of the country than his own. He spoke in a way which did not put the large audience in a good mood. His reservations were too many, and his agreement was only 10 per cent, he said. His agreement and sympathy with the audience was also in the same proportion, from the way he was interrupted. He was, however, the last speaker on the first resolution. The chairman then put the resolution to vote and asked those who were in favour to raise their hands and only five or six did so. He then at once again asked the opponents to raise their hands and before the question could be grasped fully, he declared the resolution carried. When this decision of his was given there was a loud noise and cries of "No, no". The audience asked him to take vote in a loud voice. Some voices cried: "... the use of coming here, unless you take votes"? And there were repeated cries of "Take votes, Take votes". The chairman, however, would not budge, and he called upon Mr. K. Natarajan to move the second resolution. Mr. Natarajan was not heard. He stood there for some minutes, but he was given no hearing at all, the crowd shouting all the while that votes should be taken.

Mr. Petit said: The first resolution was voted upon and declared by me to be carried. You are asked to abide by the decision of the chairman, or the meeting will be dissolved.

The only reply to this was the repeated cries of "take Votes," etc., and more noise.

Mr. Petit said: I have taken votes on the first resolution (Cries of "No, no") and declared it carried. (Loud cries of "No, no"). You will have to abide by the decision of the chairman, or the meeting will be dissolved. (Cries of "No, no").

Mr. Petit waited for a while to see whether the noise would subside. But the hopes were vain. With every effort of Mr. Natarajan to speak, the noise grew in volume and intensity. Mr. Petit then changed his tactics.

Mr. Petit: Let me appeal to you in the interests of the public life of his city!

No response was given to this appeal. In the meantime all the leaders on the platform like Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. Mody, Mr. Natarajan and many others were trying to argue Mr. Petit into a more reasonable frame of mind, but he was adamant. He would declare the meeting dissolved, or the resolution carried. Faced with these two alternatives, the audience would not accept either.

Mr. Petit: If you don't abide by the decision of the president, I will dissolve the meeting.

The audience showed no signs of relenting, neither did Mr. Petit.

Mr. Petit: I request you to let me go on with the meeting.

Cries of "Take Votes" greeted this announcement again and again. Again there was a parley between the chairman and the different men on the platform with no result whatever.

Mr. Petit: I make one more appeal to you to allow the proceedings to go on. If your are not going to allow that (loud cries and requests that votes should be taken) I dissolve the meeting. The meeting is dissolved.

There were loud cries again with "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and then a part of the audience went up to the platform. Mr. Mody argued with them for a time about the wrong attitude they had adopted. The President, however, had gone

(Continued on page 8.)

CRICKET IN POONA.

FIRST CONTEST ENDS.

PARSIS WIN BY 118 RUNS.

	Runs.
PARSIS—1st Innings	295
PARSIS—2nd Innings	250
Total	545
PRESIDENCY—1st Innings	267
PRESIDENCY—2nd Innings	160
Total	427

The last day of the first contest was full of surprises. After the poor show done by Parsis overnight, viz., 75 runs at the loss of 5 wickets, the total of 250 runs made by them yesterday was a creditable performance. The Presidency, in their second venture, fared even worse than in their first innings. They lost 5 wickets in 24 runs only. Then another surprise of the day was sprung, and the Presidency put up a good sixth wicket stand, adding 79 more runs before separation was effected. The side, however, was dismissed for a paltry 160, leaving the Parsis victorious by 118 runs.

The second contest begins to-day between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The Parsis continued their second innings at 11-5 to-day, the overnight not-outs, Bhappoo and Colah, coming out to face Travers and Robertson. One could not first easily perceive why the charge of leather was transferred, to-day, from off yesterday's successful bowlers, but Simpson immediately appeared in place of Travers. Both batsmen opened confidently. The century was signalled at 11-40 as a result of Colah coolly covering the wicket and pulling Tillard to the leg for a 3. Half an hour's play had brought forth 26 runs—by no means a slow pace. Colah was nearing the close of his innings, but he made it as bright as possible, greeting the century by lifting Simpson to the ropes. Three runs more and Colah fell to a smart catch by Greenfield at the cover, off Tillard. Colah came at a critical time in the Parsi's second innings yesterday, and not only helped the stay the rot that had set in, but also managed to instal confidence in his side's fortunes. He was responsible for the addition of 32. (107—6—32.)

Dolly Kapadia now filled the seventh place, and the first evening sent 110 up, by snatching the requisition three off Hosie, who had relieved Simpson. Kapadia's powerful drives and hit at every ball soon sent 120 up, after which Tillard annexed his fifth wicket in Bhappoo. The latter batsman had a habit of turning Tillard's leg-breaks to the leg, and he little knew Cooper was shrewdly directed just behind him. The expected happened, Cooper bringing off an easy catch a few minutes later. Bhappoo played a useful innings. (122—7—12.)

Vajifdar joined Kapadia. His advent was marked by a remarkable over by Hosie. Kapadia sent him thrice to three different boundaries in an over which altogether gave fifteen runs. One hardly knew when 140 was sent up, which was immediately followed by the third half century as a result of magnificent hit by Dolly off Travers who had relieved Hosie and another by Vajifdar immediately after. The change of attack little impressed Kapadia who again twice drove Travers to the long boundary. Kapadia's powerful drives kept the field continually in a state of flux.

Simpson now took over from Travers and Vajifdar got a substitute to run. A few more minutes' play and vociferous cheering, without apparent reason, indicated that Dolly had reached his half century. Kapadia continued hitting all round, paying scant respect to bowling. At one time it seemed he would easily make a century.

KAPADIA OUT MAKING 75.

Some minutes more play, however, emphasised the proverbial glorious uncertainties of cricket, for Simpson terminated Kapadia's innings at the most interesting phase by clean bowling him, with a ball which "Dolly" tried to pull. It is not easy to sufficiently applaud his wonderful stand for the 8th wicket. Suffice it to say he swung the game round at a critical time. (227—8—75.)

Daruvala, the Parsi hurricane bowler, now filled the much-felt vacancy, and saw his partner given a new lease of life immediately after by Cooper at short-leg, Phillips being the suffering bowler. Three runs were easily added, and 230 were soon telegraphed. The changes of the prolongation of the Parsi innings were now centred in Vajifdar. Daruvala exhibited some neat strokes which drew forth appreciative clapping. Twos and singles brought 240 up, and four more when the centre of interest in the game was removed, Hosie bringing off a fine catch at mid-off, which sent back Vajifdar when the total stood at 244.

Vajifdar's was the next best performance of the innings, and he fully justified the hopes which had been reposed in him yesterday along with "Dolly." (244—9—45.)

Jamsetji came in last, to join Daruvala as in the first innings. He opened his account with a four for the first ball, Daruvala was then clean bowled by Travers.

This brought the Parsi's batting to a close at 2-45 p.m.

The general survey of results indicating a strong winning position for the Parsis.

PRESIDENCY'S SECOND INNINGS.

278 runs behind, and only 3 hours in hand the Presidency went in upon a doubtful venture at 3-5 p.m., sending Wall and Phillips. The beginning was nothing of sensational, Phillips conceding a maiden to Kalapesi's opening, only Wall drawing the first blood with a single off a harmless delivery from Jamsetji, who bowled from the other end. Phillips replied with another one, and both batsmen had just arrived at five when there set in a beginning of wonderful and unaccountable collapse of the Presidency batting to the fast deliveries of Kalapesi. A veritable procession started beginning with the fall of Wall, and ending with that of Travers. Wall was cleanbowled, with a beautiful "bailer" by Kalapesi ten minutes after the start.

Greenfield followed, was completely bowled off the first ball he received, but did not touch, and was replaced by another best bat, viz., Hosie. Hosie came in evidently determined to stop the rot, but was overwhelmed by the stampede, and before he exceeded his two was beaten by Kalapesi without a shadow of doubt. Twenty minutes' play had resulted. (9—3—2.)

Three of the best bats for almost nothing, and two hours and a half still remaining for the drawing of the stumps, the idea of the Presidency passing the Parsi score was remote, and players with cast-iron defence were much in demand. Travers, the Presidency skipper, then called himself into requisition and partnered Phillips. Being steady and reliable bat Travers was expected to put a different complexion to the face of things, but even he was drawn into the net by Jamsetji. He reckoned without the host behind the stumps, and was clean stumped for a cypher, thus the fourth wicket fell at 3-30 for a disheartening total. (12—4—0.)

COOPER—TILLARD PAIR STOPS THE ROT.

Cooper joined Phillips. It was expected some one would emerge to outplay the chaos, and it turned out to be Cooper. His total of 51 was the highest figure among the Presidency batsmen, and stands out as a foil of "Dolly's" 75. At 24 Phillips fell caught by Mistri off Kalapesi. (24—5—15.)

Major Tillard filled the vacancy caused by this dismissal, and helped to send up the third decade after 45 minutes' play. After a long while, monotony was relieved by Tillard getting to his credit the second boundary of the innings this time, Jamsetji being put away.

Cricket of the brightest order followed. Cooper evidently thought it best to throw off the passive role and clean lifted Kalapesi over the ropes to the Gymkhana end amidst unusual cheers. This was the first six of the play so far, even "Dolly" denying himself that pleasure. Cooper hallowed this with a number of fine hits drive and the score mounted rapidly from 30 to 40 and then to half century just before one hour's play. This was brightest spell in the Presidency's 2nd innings. Tillard continued to play with confidence. One of his lunges produced a wonderful six, the ball going yards over the screen. Jamsetji's analysis was shattered, Cooper being particularly hard on him. Almost every third ball brought a boundary, almost every ball a run. It was difficult to follow the rise of score, decades coming with usual face of singles, till Tillard brought a century up with two off Jamsetji. There was uproarious applause from all quarters for the pair had carried the score right up from 24.

FALL OF 6TH WICKET AT 103.

Driver, who was put on in place of Jamsetji, put an end to the merriment. With his very third ball he clean-bowled Tillard with a straight one.

The total now stood at 103 of which 34 were Tillard's and 41 Cooper's. The sixth wicket stand for 79 runs was exceedingly plucky and a memorable performance which could not have been possible without the outgoing batsman's collaboration with Cooper. (103—6—34.)

Robertson now partnered Cooper, and when fifteen minutes' stoppage was made for tea, the score-card stood at 108—6—34.

Rrefreshed, the batsmen restarted at 4-45 p.m., to the bowling of Daruvala and Driver, but in none too refreshing a fashion. A decade after the century came up slowly and three runs later, Cooper reached his half century amidst general applause, which when just in its ebb was resumed only with different significance for Cooper had fallen. He opened his shoulders to a tempting one from Driver, and it looked as though his third six was assured but F. Kapadia, who was pressed into service *vice* Gandhi, was eying the sailing leather with hawk's eye upon the quarry at long-boundary, and made no mistake in holding the ball. Cooper played invaluable innings for his 51, and revived the drooping colours of his side. His chief strokes were two 6's and four 4's. (117—7—51.)

Cox now partnered Robertson who only witnessed an addition of six runs more, of which he gave four in the form of a boundary, for he was soon snapped up behind the wickets by B. Kapadia off Daruvala. (123—8—9.)

Simpson joined Cox. Both Cox and Simpson started slogging desperately, Cox thrice skying the ball. The Parsi fielding had suffered by continued leather-chasing, and F. Kapadia and Bhappoo acquired some notoriety by dropping Cox, all three times, Bhappoo doing the feat twice. In ten minutes 150 was registered, and five runs later Kalapesi captured his fifth wicket by shattering Cox's wicket. (155—9—13.)

Cummings filled the last place, but the final drop was imminent for he skied immediately after at mid-wicket, Driver annexing a "caught and bowled" to his analysis.

The first round of the Quadrangular Tournament thus closed at 5-30, resulting in a win for the Parsis by 118 runs.

The match between Hindus and Mahomedans comes off to-day.

The score:—

PARSI BATTING.

1st Innings.

Col Mistri, c Hosie, b Simpson	26
D D Driver, l-b-w, b Copper	41
S N Gandhi, c Cummings, b Cox	93
D K Kapadia, b Simpson	58
Vajifdar, b Robertson	1
S H Colah, c Cummings, b Cox	9
Bhappoo, c Cooper, b Simpson	12
B K Kalapesi (played on), b Simpson	16
B E Kapadia, c Travers, b Simpson	20
P H Daruvala, c and b Simpson	2
R Jamsetji (not out)	0
Extras	17
Total	295

2nd Innings.

D D Driver, l-b-w, b Tillard	27
B K Kalapesi, b Simpson	14
S N Gandhi, b Tillard	5
B E Kapadia, c Cooper, b Tillard	0
Col Mistri, b Hosie	4
Bhappoo c Cooper b Tillard	12
S H Colah, c Greenfield b Tillard	32
D Kapadia b Simpson	75
Vajifdar c Hosie b Travers	45
Jamsetji (not out,	4
Daruvala b Travers	10
Extras	23
Total	250

Umpires:—Shums and Bate.

PRESIDENCY BATTING.

1st Innings.

Capt Wall, l-b-w, b Kalapesi	22
Capt G C Phillips, c Vajifdar, b Jamsetji	33
F G Travers, l-b-w, b Jamsetji	39
A C Greenfield, c Vajifdar, b Jamsetji	22
A L Hosie, c Mistri, b Jamsetji	44
H R Cox (not out)	20
Capt Cummings, b Jamsetji	9
Major Tillard, l-b-w, b Jamsetji	1
Capt Simpson, c and b Daruvala	4
Capt Robertson, c and b Jamsetji	14
Capt Cooper, b Daruvala	41
Extras	18
Total	267

Second Innings.

Phillips c Mistri b Kalapesi	15
Capt Wall b Kalapesi	1
Greenfield b Kalapesi	6
Hosie b Kalapesi	2
Travers st B Kapadia b Jamsetji	0
Cooper c F Kapadia b Driver	51
Tillard b Driver	34
Robertson c B Kapadia b Daruwala	9
Cox b Kalapesi	13
Simpson (not out)	20
Cummings c and b Driver	14
Extra	1
Total	160

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
H R Cox	31	77	9	2
Capt Cooper	12	47	0	1
F G Travers	15	39	4	0
Capt Simpson	22.3	73	3	6
Robertson	14	35	5	1
Major Tillard	4	7	2	0

Parsis—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cox	5	7	3	0
Travers	12.4	35	3	
Robertson	9	30	2	
Simpson	23	42	8	2
Tillard	24	71	4	5
Hosie	7	31	1	1
Phillips	5	14	1	0

Cox and Phillips one 'no ball' each.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bhappoo	7	22	10	0
Daruvala	11	44	1	2
Kalapesi	15	51	3	1
Jamsetji	36.1	85	8	7
Vajifdar	12	27	3	0
Mistri	5	29	1	0

Presidency—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kalapesi	13	43	15	5
Jamsetji	19	58	2	1
Driver	7.2	25	1	
Daruvala	5	29	0	

Daruvala one 'no ball.'

A RIFT IN THE LUTE?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

With reference to the Quadrangular matches, which are in progress in Poona, the Hindus meet the Mahomedans in the second match to-morrow.

With regard to the selection of the Hindu team there is strong discontent among Poona cricketing public, and the selection is strongly criticised, because Deodhar who is unquestionably the best man was not selected to captain the Hindu team and the reserves who ought to have automatically in after the refusal of Vithal and Shivram were thrown out. It is likely that several selected players will not take part in the match.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Silvanus was scratched for St. Leger at ten o'clock last night.

The St. Leger betting is as follows:—Fred Power 7-1, Villars 8-1, Silurian 100-8, Diligence and Corcyrian 100-7, Ceylonese 25-1 Royal Lancer, Reecho, Argo and Baton Rouge 100-3.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

The revised list of probables for the race is Argo (Maclachlan), Backwood (Whalley), Baton Rouge (Evans), Bucks Hussar (Childs), Caleb (Hulme), Carpathus (Ledson), Ceylonese (Frank Bullock), Corcyrian (Carslake), Diligence (Lane), Dunksgreen (Brennan), Fred Power (Donoghue) Galway Prince (Clark), Gaurisankar (Winkfield), Harpenden (Jellis), Preston Grange (Archibald), Ramus (Gardner); Irish Battle Herbert Jones), Royal Lancer (R. Jones) Silurian (Gardner), Reecho (V. Smith) Villars (Beary), Werwolf (Griggs), Sanhedrim (Jockey not yet chosen) and White Satin (Gray).

THE RESULT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Saint Leger resulted as follows:—

ROYAL LANCER	1
SILURIAN	2
CEYLONESE	3

SECOND YACHT RACE WON BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Oyster Bay.—The second yacht team race for the Anglo-American Cup has been won by the British with twenty against the American sixteen points.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT AMRITSAR.

SITUATION AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12.

Yesterday evening the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector General, the Police Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner visited Guru-ka-Bagh. The Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, now his camp at Guru-ka-Bagh. Twelve men in small groups of four attempted to enter the Mahant's garden, but were dispersed by police, it is said, in the presence of the above mentioned officers. Pandit Malaviya was also present. Another Akali *Jatha* consisting of 600 strong has proceeded to Guru-ka-Bagh.

H. E. the Governor will halt at Amritsar for a few hours to-morrow.

"THOUGHTLESS AND HOPELESS."

(Continued from page 7.)

away by another door. Thus did the meeting end.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Presidency Association, last night, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. Jehangir Bommanji Petit presiding.

On the motion of Mr. H. D. Nanavatty, seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Petit took the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Petit said in the course of his speech:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay has been convened by the Bombay Presidency Association for the purpose of protesting against the Prime Minister's recent speech in the House of Commons on the Services, and the reactionary tendencies of His Majesty's Government in England; and also for demanding the rapid *Indianization of the Services and the advancement of the country towards responsible Government.*

In order to understand the exact significance of the Premier's words and their far-reaching effects, it is necessary to consider the said speech in conjunction with the entire policy of the Government of England on the Services, with the Government of India's Circular Letter of the 30th May last and finally with reference to the tenor of the discussion of which that speech was a part.

The entire policy of the Government of England towards the Civil Service has, as is well known, all along been, one of extreme solicitude and the most extravagant consideration. His Majesty's Government have always been partial to the Services and mindful of their interests to the point of perfection. In their zeal to placate the Services, they have gone even to the absurd length of subordinating the interests of this country to the maintenance and perpetuation of their status and privileges in a manner which, to say the least, is absolutely indefensible and totally incompatible with the fundamental principles of good Government. They have been given from time to time handsome increases, generous pensions, and extravagant facilities of leave, out of the poverty of one of the poorest countries in the world, without her sanction and to the detriment and the serious curtailment of some of her most urgent and vital necessities of life. Their salaries, promotions and retirements have been deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reforms Act and the will of the people of this country. They have been conceded the privilege,—at once extraordinary and unheard of anywhere else in the world—of retiring on proportionate pensions before their legitimate and full term of office, because, forsooth! of their conscientious disagreement with the Reforms of 1920. As if these extravagant and extraordinary concessions were not enough, it is now sought to extend the limit of time during which they may thus retire and an endeavour is also being unblushingly made to perpetuate their domination in the affairs of this country and to stabilise their irresponsibility to the will of the people.

"REGARDLESS OF TRUTH."

The whole tenor of that debate was unfortunate in the extreme, except perhaps for the spirited speeches of Sir Donald Maclean and Col. Wedgewood. The speech of the Prime Minister was the climax. It was expressed in terms which have justly given very deep offence to this country; and further shaken her faith in the good intentions and *bonafides* of the Government. It was thoughtless, tactless, hopeless and regardless of truth. It is full of inaccuracies and platitudes of the most fulsome and sickening character. It is incompatible with the spirit of the Proclamation of 1919 and the Reforms Act of 1920. It is inconsistent with the policy of the progressive realisation of Self-Governemnt to which the Government are irrevocably committed.

Concluding, Mr. Petit said: The country has already taken up the challenge; and answered it in a manner and with a determination that cannot be mistaken. She will no longer be intimidated by passing pro-Consuls or by adventitious Premiers; and she will know how to act.

It is now for you in common with the rest of the country to enter your most emphatic protest against the speech and against all its conclusions, inferences and insinuations; and to put on record your strong disapproval of the reactionary spirit that has been evident in England in connection with the Government of this country since the resignation of Mr. Montagu. It will also be up to you to accord your most hearty and ungrudging support to the spirit and intentions of the Circular Letter of the Government of India of the 30th May, 1922, and to call upon the Government to expedite the complete Indianization of the Services.

EMPHATIC PROTEST.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale moved:

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, while appreciating the action of His Excellency the Viceroy in obtaining the assurane of the Prime Minister with regard to the policy of the Declaration of 1917, the Reform Act of 1919 and His Majesty's Proclamation thereafter, records its emphatic protest against the tone and tenor of the Prime Minister's recent speech in the House of Commons and expresses its strong conviction that the maintenance of the British element in the Indian Civil Service and other Imperial Services in their present strength power and privilege is incompatible with the spirit of the Reforms and is calculated to impede the progress of India towards full Responsible Government.

This meeting views with apprehension the many indications of the growth of reactionary influences in England since the resignation of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and is of opinion that any attempt to arrest the rapid progress of self-governing institutions in this country is fraught with disastrous consequences to the maintenance of harmonious relations between England and India.

Mr. Gokhale said a few months ago one of the colleagues of the Prime Minister had said that he was one of the greatest figures in the modern politics. Having regard to the magnificent work which Mr. Lloyd George did both for Great Britain and the British Empire the tribute was deserved. At the same time it was a matter of regret that after the war the Prime Minister had been busy undermining the prestige of the British Empire. He had broken the solemn pledges he had given to their Mahomedan countrymen. His vacillation, his opportunism, had given the greatest offence to our Mahomedan countrymen, but they were glad that things were shaping in such a way as would give the greatest satisfaction to all. The speech that he had delivered in the House of Commons, during the debate on the Indian Civil Service, was a speech of which it could safely be said that he had committed a blunder of the first magnitude.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said he was one of those who accepted the explanation of the Viceroy *in toto* and he had no misgivings about the Reforms being in danger or that they were ever in danger at any time. Sir William Vincent had told them that they would be losing the goodwill of England; but greatly as he valued the goodwill of England, England should have the same regard for our goodwill and that the goodwill of India could not be obtained with speeches of the kind, over which they had met there that night.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he was beginning to have a great deal of sympathy with Mr. Lloyd George. For years he had succeeded in deluding people into the belief that all his lofty sentiments and moving eloquence came straight from the heart and that if there ver was a man who knew every problem under the sun it was Mr. George. Mr. Mody after a long speech supported the resolution.

Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. K. M. Munshi further supported the resolution.

The Chairman then put the resolution to vote and declared it carried. There were many protests against his ruling. The second resolution could not be moved and the chairman dissolved the meeting.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT AMRITSAR ON SEPT. 22.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee meets at Amritsar on September 22nd and 23rd.

The Punjab Provincial Conference meets at Sialkot, on Sept. 27, and 28, the president's procession being on Sept. 26. Members of the Congress Working Committee will attend the Conference.

Hakim Ajmal Khan shortly proceeds to Multan from Delhi, where he has returned for the present.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE.

As the President of the Congress has convened an emergent meeting of the Working Committee at Amritsar on the 17th instant, the final meeting of the Civil Disobedience Committee which was to take place in Bombay on the 15th instant has been postponed.

Mr. V. J. Patel leaves Bombay for Amritsar by the Punjab mail on Friday the 15th instnt.

MULTAN RIOTS.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Two lengthy accounts of Multan riots have appeared in the Press, one from the Punjab Congress and Khilafat representatives, who proceeded to Multan and held an enquiry there and the other from the special representative of the "Tribune." Both accounts agree as to the genesis of the trouble which was due to the falling of the dome of a *tazia* having come in contact with telephone and telegraph wires and both deny the story of the burning of the Wali Mohomed Mosque. Both are unable to verify the allegation about stone throwing on the *tazia* a second time. According to the Congress-Khilafat report damage to person seem to be fairly even to both sides. The number of persons killed cannot exceed 10, and will either be equal or there will be only a very slight difference. There has been no deaths of either women or children, nor is anybody missing now. No body was thrown into any well, but wild rumours on this score are current and have caused a lot of heart burning in both communities, but there is no foundation for any such report at all. Lots of property has been thrown into wells.

ASSAULTS ON HINDU WOMEN.

Regarding alleged assaults and excesses committeed on Hindu women, the special representative of the "Tribune" says, "There is not a single complaint of ill treatment of Moslem women. On the other hand specific cases were mentioned to me in which Hindu women were stated to have been ravished by Moslem rioters." The Congress report state, "several Hindu women about 10 or 15 to our knowledge were assaulted and ornaments snatched away from their persons. We saw two cases where the ears were torn by forcible seizure of earings, but in most cases the women seem to have surrendered the ornaments themselves when threatened. These assaults are extremely cowardly and condemned by everybody there. Allegations of a graver character with regard to molestation of Hindu women were made, but these have not been substantiated and are probably entirely false. Both reports agree as to the sacriligious attacks and wanton destruction of Hindu temples and idols and Dharamsalas and burning of Guru Granth Sahib. So far they say 3 temples and 3 Dharamsalas and 4 or 5 copies of the Granth Sahib are known to have been destryed and burnt. About 35 shops and 30 houses have been located and Hindus, they say, have suffered the most. About 10 Mahomedans shops have been burned and one looted. The total destruction of property leaving out jewels, will according to them amount to ten or fifteen lakhs of rupees. Both reports lay some responsibility for the riots on the want of firmness of the police and allege that lootings took place very near police stations and that the latter watched on passively.

KEMALISTS OCCUPY BRUSA.

(Continued from previous page.)

last night says that all British subjects who wished to leave have embarked. The British Consulate remains open guarded by British sailors. The British naval patrol has been withdrawn as the Turkish Commander has guaranteed preservation of order, but the interests of British subjects remain in the care of the British authorities. The Turks at Smyrna have instituted a local police force and General Nur-ud-Din Pasha has been appointed Governor of Smyrna. A small force of Greeks is still holding out on the Chesme peninsula.

BRITISH REGIMENTS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Malta.—The Tenth H. and thirty-fourth H. Batteries, Royal Garrison Artilery have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed Constantinople.

TROOPS FOR INDIA DETAINED AT MALTA.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Malta.—It is understood that the transport ship "Somali" bound for India from Gibraltar with military details from England has been ordered here and will tomorrow disembark the troops aboard and go immediately to Constantinople with a second battalion of the Sussex Regiment.

GREEK HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SMYRNA.

LONDON, Sept 12.

Athens newspapers state the Greek High Commissioner at Smyrna, M. Stergh ades, is on board H. M. S. "Iron Duke."

MR. SASTRI'S PLEADINGS AT MONTREAL.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Ottawa.—Addressing the Canadian Club at Montreal Mr. Sastri referred to the ferment caused in India by the Turkish successes against Greece and dwelt at length on the disappointment of the Indian Moslems with the Treaty of Sevres and the Indian Government's spokesmanship of the Mahommedan feeling without mitigation. Mr. Sastri declared that although the Non-Cooperation movement was temporarily vanquished there was a profound feeling of distrust which no part of the Empire could afford to disregard. Upon this statement Mr. Sastri based his urgent appeal to the Canadians to relieve the tension by granting franchise to the resident Indians. Admitting that the British Columbia Government had told him that India must wait until the Province was educated out of its prejudices, Mr. Sastri appealed to the rest of Canada to change the Dominion franchise law in favour of the Indians, especially as the Japanese and the Chinese at present were more favourably treated. He asked the Federal Government to fulfil their ex-Premier Mr. Meighen's undertaking at the Imperial Conference of equal rights for India with the other Dominions.

STRICT BRITISH NEUTRALITY URGED.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS ON NEAR EAST SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A meeting of Moslem members of the Legislature to-day telegraphed to the Prime Minister as follows:—This meeting of Musalman members of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly impresses on His Majesty's Government the vital need of observing strict neutrality between the Turks and the Greeks in the conflict now in progress in the Near East and earnestly appeals to His Majesty's Government to avail themselves of this opportunity to restore Anglo-Turkish friendship and thereby bring about reunion between the British Empire and the Moslem world.

The meeting also sent the following resolution to the Viceroy:—This meeting representing seventy millions of His Majesty's Indian Moslem subjects is sincerely convinced that the conclusion of an honourable peace, whereby the Turkish Empire will retain Asia Minor and Thrace including Adrianople with guarantees for the protection of minorities, whereby international control over Constantinople and the Straits should be removed with guarantees for the freedom of the latter and whereby the religious position of the Sultan as Caliph of Islam should be duly recognised, is essential to the restoration of peace in the Near and Middle East and to mutual co-operation and goodwill in it.

FACILITIES FOR SETTLERS IN S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept 12.

The 1820 Settlers' Association answering numerous enquiries for advice says that although Government will not allow free entry into South Africa of second hand furniture brought out by settlers from Overseas under their scheme, nevertheless the customs authorities place a low valuation when such personal effects arrive. The Association have now completed arrangements whereby a husband and wife may obtain free tuition at the Government Agricultural College at Middleburg, Cape Province. Board and lodging is obtainable nearby at ten pounds per month for husband and wife. Married couples can, therefore, live at the rate of 120 pounds sterling per annum while undergoing tuition.

The United Services met a composite team formed from Dalhousie and Rangers clubs of Calcutta in the Rugby Football Tournament on Monday evening. A one-sided and rather uninteresting game resulted, as the Services did practically all the pressing and were eventually successful by three goals and one penalty goal. (18 points to nil.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

ACTIVITIES IN UTKAL

A RECORD PERFORMANCE.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

The following account of Khaddar work in the Congress Province of Utkal is compiled from the various reports received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member in charge, the All India Congress Khaddar Department and the Khaddar Information Bureau.

Ganjam is a cotton growing district. Brown short stapled cotton good for spinning 6 to 14 counts and white short stapled cotton good for spinning 6 to 12 counts and white short stapled cotton suited for spinning counts up to 100 are grown within the district in the centres of Jagannathprasad, Buguda, Kodala, Borisingi Digupudi, Surangi, Uddan and Paralakimedi. The cotton suited for 100 counts is available in very small quantities only.

The cost of ginning varies from Rs. 1-6-3 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of 40 seers. The carding charges are from 2 to 4 annas per seer of 80 tolas. The carding is done generally by the Pinjaris or professional carders who are available in sufficient numbers.

The old pattern of Charkha only is in use. The diameter is from 27 to 33" and the length up to 40". The cost of charkhas (sal wood ranges from Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, each. The number of Charkhas working in the district in June 1922, is estimated at 12,000 and the monthly output of yarn at 200 maunds. The counts of yarn ranges mostly from 6 to 14. The average count is 10. A small quantity of 60 and 80 counts is also spun. The spinning charges are 8, 10 and 14 annas respectively, for 10, 15 and 20 counts. About 80 percent of the yarn turned out, is fit for warp.

There is a population of over 40,000 weavers and approximately 10,000 handlooms working in the district. Of these only about 400 handlooms are working with pure handspun yarn. If the necessary arrangements are made, about 5,000 weavers can be made to work with the charkha yarn only. The width woven is from 31 to 54" but the average width is 36". The weaving charges are 1, 1½, 2 and 2½ annas respectively for 31, 36, 45 and 54 inches. Extra payment is made for border. Mostly 10 to 12 counts is used for shirtings etc. higher counts being reserved for dhoties. The difficulties experienced in inducing weavers to weave pure Khaddar are the complaint that the charkha yarn is unsuited for warp and snaps too frequently and the belief amongst the weavers that it does not pay.

The monthly output of Khaddar in the district both under Congress and private agencies is approximately 50,000 yards, the prominent centres of production being Kodala, Baguda and Jagannathprasad. The places from which Khaddar is imported into Ganjam district are Guntur and Masulipatam. The places to which Khaddar is exported from the Ganjam district are Cuttack and Puri districts and Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

The demand for Khaddar is greater than the supply. The new converts to Khaddar are largely from the English-educated classes. Many varieties and bleached Khaddar are not produced and require to be manufactured in order to cope with the demand and increase the use of Khaddar by the people.

The selling prices of Khaddar are:—

Dhoties—4 yards × 45" Rs. 2-4-0 to 2-12-0.
Saries—5 yards x 45" Rs. 3 to 4.
Shirting, plain or striped—1 yard × 1 yard 9 to 12 annas per yard.
Coating—Double Texture—yard × 30" or more 12 annas to Re. 1-4-0 per yard.

The requirements in Khaddar are printed wrappers, fast-dyed shirting, twill and carpets.

There is no particular propaganda carried to popularise Khaddar except through what is inevitable by the existence of a centre. Efforts made for the increased cultivation of cotton have been successful this year. Hawking of Khaddar is done to a limited extent.

In the contemplated scheme of expansion of Khaddar work in the district, it is proposed to control five markets or weekly shandies in the district, to increase the average counts of yarn to 20 to make them suitable for dhoties, to train all workers in the Khaddar department in weaving and using fly-shuttle looms, to control cotton in the district and introduce dyeing of yarn and cloth and bleaching arrangements. The need is careful organisation of existing resources in spinning. The year's yield of cotton in the district must be controlled in order that Khaddar may be sold cheap. There is much fraudulent Khaddar in the market, mostly from Guntur, Hyderabad and Japan. Khaddar of fine counts from 60 to 80 is produced to order in small quantities at the instance also of the District Congress Committee.

Sjt. Niranjan Patnaik, Secretary of the Ganjam District Congress Committee is in sole charge of Khaddar work in the district with the assistance of the workers in charge of production and sale at the different centres. The Congress undertakings are self-supporting.

Khaddar Activities in Balasore Dt.

According to the census of 1911, the number of weavers in the district is more than 50,000. There are two classes of weavers, one called Chamhari and the other Bangali (Bengali.) Chamhari weavers generally weave cloth with yarn of 6 to 20 counts, whereas Bangali weavers use fine yarn of 40 to 60 counts and upwards. The number of Bengali weavers is far smaller than the Chamhari weavers. Three taluqs in the district are full of Chamhari weavers. About one thirtieth of the population of the district as calculated from the daily output of cloth from the looms of the above weavers has been using cloth made of Indian mill yarn. The art of spinning had been completely forgeotten in this district and had to be reintroduced newly. Since the biginning of the Noncooperation movement people have begun to patronise largely the Chamhari weavers and use coarse cloth of 6 to 20 counts. The demand for fine cloth has diminished to a great extent. Many Bengali weavers are now weaving with yarn of 20 counts. On the whole by November 1921, 4000 charkhas have begun working for four hours on the average daily.

The district has a special advantage as regards weaving. Weavers, specially the Chamharis do not at all object to weaving with hand-spun yarn. Their charge for weaving is moderate. They can easily take up weaving of handspun yarn if they are supplied with it.

A review of the reports of Khaddar work from some of the centres of Balasore district shows that the district grows cotton and that ginning is not done as the cotton that is sold has no seed in it. Pinjaries or professional carders are not available in many centres of the district. The carding is done by spinners themselves. The spinning wages include the carding charges also. The old pattern of Charkha only is in use and the cost of each charkha is Rs. 2-12-0. The counts of yarn spun range from 5 to 15 except in Bhadrak where it is reported that yarn up to 30 counts is spun. All centres unitedly report that the demand for Khaddar is greater than the supply. The percentage of yarn fit for warp in many of the centres is low being only 25%. But in the Bhadrak centre 80 percent. of the yarn is reported to be fit for warp, while in one centre the percentage of yarn fit for warp is as low as 5%. The difficulties experienced in weaving are chiefly due to the unevenness and illtwisted nature of the yarn. The weavers are reported to prefer mill yarn and to charge higher charges for the use of charkha yarn. In many cases the weavers are in the grips of the Mahajans who insist on the weavers using mill yarn as the percentage of profit to them is greater in that case than in the case of the charkha yarn. The requirements in Khaddar are a variety of cloths and greater fineness.

Sjt. Karunakar Panigrahi is in charge of Khaddar work in this district.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES IN SAMBALPORE DT.

There are nearly a dozen States and estates in this district and all around it cotton is grown plentifully in all of them and the cotton which is now being taken away by millowners can be collected easiiy and utilised for feeding the charkhas.

The art of spinning has not died out in this district and many classes of people such as the Aghrias and Gondas still depend upon their own spinning to clothe themselves. It may also be mentioned that it is the bounden duty of an Aghria woman to clothe all the members of her husband's family outof the yarn spun by her in the first year of her marriage and these people inhabit all parts of the district. Therefore the art of Spinning is being revived and developed with the help of these people with very little exertion.

The population of the Sambalpore district is estimated at 8 lakhs. Of these, one lakh or one eighth of the population belong to the weaver class. There are four classes of weavers in this part of the country and except the Kustha, all others namely the Bhulia, Contia and Gonda sections of weavers are accustomed to use coarse cloths only. Even before the biginning of the Non-cooperation movement the people of this district prefered to wear not only coarse cloth made of Indian mill yarn but also hand-spun and hand-woven cloth to fine mill manufacture. So the majority of the weaveres are used to weave out of handspun yarn.

Khaddar work has suffered in this district for want of funds. Even then it is noteworthy that over 8000 charkhas are estimated to be working.

LIST OF CONGRESS KHADDAR CENTRES.

Following is a list of Congress Khaddar centres in the Utkal Province in the different districts.

Name of Centre.	Special Features.
GANJAM DT.	
(1) Mulshipet	Weaving, spinning and yarn purchasing.
(2) Pittolo	Charkha making, spinning, carding, weaving and Khaddar sale.
(3) Kodole	Spinning, weaving, Khaddar and charkha distribution.
(4) Boirani	Spinning, Khaddar Sale, and weaving, charkha making and sale.
(5) Patapur	Charkha and Khaddar distribution.
(6) Chikiti	Spinning and Weaving.
(7) Berhampore	Khaddar sale, yarn purchasing carding, charkha making and sale.
(8) Surada	Charkha manufacture & Khaddar sale.
(9) Bodogodo	Charkha manufacture & distribution.
(10) Jagannathprasad..	Cotton purchasing only.
(11) Belamutha	Carding, ginning and weaving.
(12) Buguda	Ginning and weaving.
(13) Russelkonda	Spinning and Khaddar distribution.
BALASORE DT.	
(1) Maharajpur	Weaving.
(2) Bhadrak	Spinning
(3) Gujdavadda	Spinning.
(4) Balasore Sadar	Store, spinning, weaving etc.
SAMBALPORE DT.	
(1) Sambalpore	National school is conducted. Charkha manufacturing, weaving, spinning and marketting.
(2) Jharsugura	Do.
(3) Dollunpur	Do.

There are seven others which are conducted for demonstration purposes.

PURI DT.

There are four well organised centres of Khaddar work in Puri which are:

(1) Khurdha	Weaving.
(2) Begunia	Spinning and weaving.
(3) Bolgarh	Spinning and weaving.
(4) Satyabadi	The famous Satyabadi National school is conducted here. Spinning, weaving and manufacturing.

A Madras message of the 11th inst. says: A serious fracas took place between some students of Rayapuram Medical School and a batch of constables. It is said that while a cricket match was on, a head constable trespassed into the field of play in spite of warning and was assaulted. He returned to attack with a number of constables and several persons on either side were injured. The students have lodged a complaint against the constables, is while counter case is being prepared by the police.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

THE LATE BABU MOTILAL GHOSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA 8 Sept. 1922.

Babu Motilal Ghosh is dead and the whole province is in mourning. To the outside world Babu Motilal was known as a politician and a journalist. The courage with which the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has stood up against all bureaucratic highhandedness for nearly half a century, under the guidance of Motilal Ghosh and his illustrious brother Shishir Kumar Ghosh, is well-known. The career of this journal is a romance in journalism. How from a tiny sheet in the vernacular, published in a Jessore village, it has grown up to be the foremost national organ in the Province is also past history. How in one single night, on the passage of the Vernacular Press Act it appeared, with the suddenness of the proverbial Prophet's Gourd, as a full-fledged English paper, will always evoke the admiration of all lovers of enterprise. But whether a vernacular sheet published in the village or the "Amirita Bazar Patrika" of to-day it has worked steadfastly with only one ambition—it taught its readers the cult of democratic freedom. The career of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is inseparable from the career of Babu Motilal Ghosh. It was Babu Motilal Ghosh who laid the foundation for the present nationalist movement in Bengal As in politics so in social and religious matters he was a lover of freedom. He always broke out in revolt against all crippling influences. He was a true Vaishnav and his religious propaganda was also a movement for social reform; for he thereby broke down the fetters on of the caste-system He was a shrewd politician and if he ever hesitated to go the whole hog with other non-cooperation leaders it was because he was ever on his guard to exploit any means that came handy for the benefit of his country. An implacable enemy of the bureaucracy as he was, he would not hesitate to exploit official help to do his countrymen a good turn. His ambition in life was to bring about a change in the present position and he would employ any weapon that he could lay his hand on for the purpose. In his criticism of public affairs whether it was the conduct of an official or that of a public man that was in question, he was equally unrelenting. But his mind was absolutely free from personal animosity. His personal relations with those whose erratic ways he would never spare, were always of the most friendly nature. He had many friends among the officials. He was an unsparing critic of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea but when he embaraced and kissed him in an open meeting at the Town Hall nobody thought there was any lack ofsincerity on his part. But the noblest aspect of Babu Motilal Ghose's public life was his thought for his countrymen. For his impoverished countrymen he had always a soft corner in his heart. How often did he burst into tears while reading the stories of pitiable distress in the mofussil contained in the communication addressed to the Editor of the "Patrika." To him patriotism was not a profession. It was the very breath of his life.

There has been a remarkable upheaval in the newspaper world of Calcutta. First of all, the death of Babu Motilal Ghose leaves the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" bereft of the inspiration of its guiding spirit. Although for the last two years and more Babu Motilal Ghose owing to ill-health suspended active work of journalism and left the charge in the hands of his worthy understudy Babu Mrinal Kanti Bose it was always recognised that the voice was the voice of Jacob through the hand was the hand of Esau. Secondly, SirSurendra Nath Banerjea has severed his connection with the Bengalee." Fifteen years ago such an announcement would have been a matter of great concern to the people but now people do not care a brass farthing whether he is in it or out of it. Sir Surendra Nath was connected with the Bengalee" from the seventies until he became a Minister in January 1921. It was as the Editor of the "Bengalee" that Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea represented Indian Journalism in the Press conference that was held in London about ten years ago. It is refreshing to recall how the "Bengalee" in its halcyon days fought the cause of the people under the Editorship of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea—the last of which was its firm stand against the Partition of Bangal. As Editor of the "Bengalee" he had the honour of heading a deputation to England of the Liberal Party in India in 1919 in connection with the Montague-Chemsford Reform. Since his appointment as Minister Sir Surendra-Nath retained his connection with the paper as a shareholder and President of the Editorial Board. He has now sold his shares to the Maharaja of Kashimbazar. What effect the severance of Sir Surendra-Nath's conection will have on the "Bengalee" remains to be seen but hisconnectionr wth it will always remain a memorable chapter in the annals of Indian Journalism. Thirdly, the Editor of the "Servant" and two of his colleagues have resigned. The outgoing Editor Babu Pramathanath Mukhyopadhyaya fully justifieds the confidence reposed in him by the distinguihed founder of the paper, Babu Shyam Sundar Chakrabarthy. It is, however, believed that his mantle has fallen on worthy hands and the present Editor Babu Nripendra Chandra Bandhopadhyaya will equally maintain the dignity and the independence of the "Servant." Babu Nripendra Chandra was Vice-principal of Chittagong Government College and resigned service to join the Non-cooperation movement. As a selfless worker in the cause he was as expected, thrown into prison and on his release he has taken over charge of the "Servant."

LANCE-CORPL. GRUNDY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

In the case against Lance-Corporal Grundy. His Lordship in his charge said the factum of homicide was admitted, that accused fired at a group of Indians, that Nanhe was killed was not denied, and if some of the witnesses were believed it was a case of murder, all elements of the crime being present. As regards plea of lunacy, no medical evidence had been adduced to prove insanity of the accused. The jury returned after about one hours deliberation and brought in unanimous verdict of guilty of murder but with a recommendation to mercy. His Lordship addressing Grandy said he regretted that he was unable to share that recommendation, but he would forward it to the proper authorities. His Lordship considered the case was very painful one but he had to do his duty. A man had been killed in a premeditated and brutal manner, and his life was as valuable as any one else's. His Lordship could not but look on the act as a wanton and brutal one and as descreditable not only to the prisoner but also to his distinguished regiment and the British army, generally. His Lordship sentenced Grundy to death. Prisoner who is a young man of 22 received the sentence quietly.

At a public meeting held at Hyderabad (Sind) a resolution was passed protesting against the Sukkur Barrage Scheme as being of doubtful utility and jeopardising the interests of Lower Sindh.

A correspondent wires from Aligarh:—The Moslem University Duty Deputation is going to Hyderabad (Deccan) to collect funds for scholarships to poor students. It is hoped that a substantial sum will be collected this time. Doctor Ziauddin is also touring in India for this purpose and the proposed Technological Institute. He visits Hyderabad towards the end of September.

"MY IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA."

MISS KOSAMBI'S LECTURE.

A public lecture was delivered on Monday last at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, by Miss Manik Dharmanand Kosambi, B.A. (Hons.) Harward University of U. S. A. on "My Impressions of America." The hall was packed, among those present being Rev. R. Zimmermann, Rev. W. Hazen, Mr. J. McKenzie and Mrs. Hazen. Mrs. J. McKenzie graced the chair.

The lecturer said that one of the first things that attracted her attention in America was the sanitary condition of the country. Sanitation in any country or city has to be maintained by the Government on the one hand, and the people on the other. The city government in the United States consists of several deparment, the most important of which are the street departments and the Board of Health. The street department keeps the streets repaired and sees that there is no dirt dumped on them. Nobody is allowed to spit on the footpaths or anywhere else. The municipality takes care of public parks and trees along the streets. Nobody is allowed to throw anything in streets. Every Tuesday, the Municipality sends cars take away ashes and anything else that have been left in barrels in front of houses. They will not go to cellars to get them. The garbage man comes thrice a week and goes to backyards and removes garbage. The Board of Health must be notified if there is any infectious disease in houses. They send a nurse to see the patient is taken care of and try to prevent the spread of the disease by quarantine. They also fill up any puddles that are injurious to health. Here in India people live in the suburbs of Bombay in midst of such puddles. The American people will never kill themselves in that way. The efforts of the Municipality would be futile if it were not for the co-operation of the people. These latter takes great delight in keeping their houses and compounds clean without the help of servants. They are not easy-going and hate to waste their time. Her 63 years old landlady used to make marketing herself as well as cooking and in the afternoon sewing with her friends older than herself. Here in India men and women, specially women, are spending their time in gossip.

The lecturer said the prosperity of any country depended upon the masses and not on the millionaires like Morgan and Rockfeller. The American masses did not know what starvation meant They get three meals a day and had properly ventilated houses to lived in and beds and cots to sleep on. They lived much more comfortably than our middle-class people.

The American people would do anything for the good of the Society. Pekins Institute for the blind in Massachusetts, not very far from Boston, was visited by her. There are boys and girls of all ages who get practical knowledge, by which they are taught to depend upon themselves and earn their livings. There is also a school for crippled children known as Massachusetts Hospital School. Sergeons and physicians are in charge of it. Those children get education and medical treatment. Most of them go home cured of their diseases.

There is an Institution for the feeble minded people America is famous for her present reforms. She had seen a prison for women knownw as Women's Reformatory. There the women get comfortable rooms to live in, but they have to work if they are in sound health. Otherwise they get medical help also.

American boys and girls are taught from the beginning to rule themselves. In her college there is a Students' Government Association which has nothing to do with the Government of the Country, but it has to look after the college building. It consists of several committees and sub-committees.

Do not imagine, said the lecturer, that America is all perfect. The Negro question is a great problem there and they realise that the lynchings are great shame to the nation. Divorces are also disgusting. She would be the last person to advise her countrymen and countrywomen to follow the Western civilisation entirely. We have our own old civilisation and we too can give something to the West," said Miss Kosambi. Votes of thanks to the chair and the speaker brought the proceedings to a close.

Customs revenue in August amounted to Rs. 380 lakhs compared with 231 lakhs in August 1921. The total revenue for five months April to August was 1608 lakhs.

In the Madras Legislative Council today (Sept. 12), Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair wanted to move an adjournment of the House to call attention to the apprehension created in the public mind that the Premier's speech in the House of Commens. Sir Charles Todhunter objected to the motion. Some twenty members having agreed to the proposal the President announced that the proposal would be discussed in the evening provided the assent of the Governor was obtained. (A. P.)

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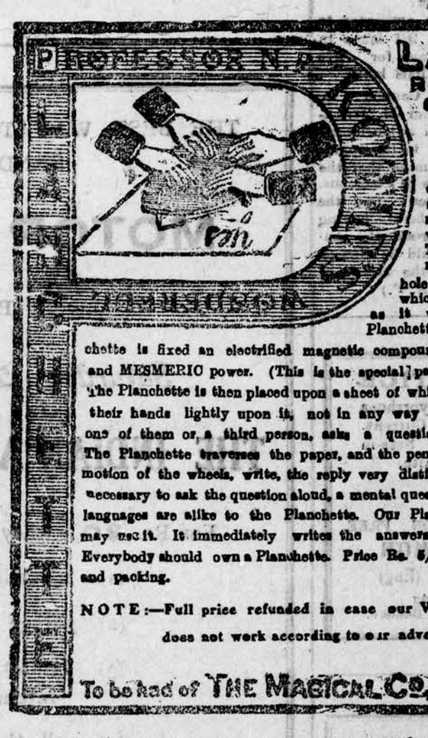

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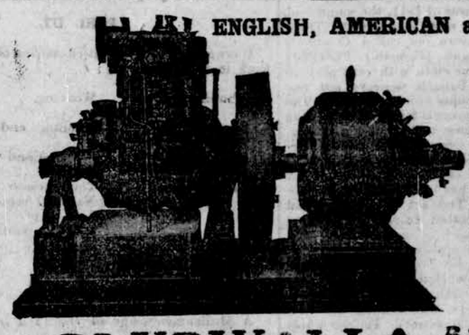

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